

For Our Homes

We are all in favor of everything which makes for the largest happiness of mankind, and especially for the happiness of women and children.

The greatest source of happiness and the development of beautiful character is the home.

Manhood suffrage is based on the idea that the family is the unit in the state. Every man votes as the head of a family.

Woman suffrage would mean a division of the family—virtual and final ending of romance, chivalry and the blessed interchange of services of admiration between men and women.

In behalf of the womanhood, childhood and the fire-side, let us do our part as men in making every law kind and just, and in defending the home against the attacks of the mistaken advocates of suffrage.

Woman Suffrage

The Legislature has given a hearing to those who are in favor of giving to women, the same as men, the right and duty of voting, holding office, and managing the government.

It is a queer mixture of people who support woman suffrage. Every free lover and smoking woman is a suffragist. And among the suffragists are some of the best people in the world.

In this hearing before the Legislature the advocates of woman suffrage plainly said that the majority of women do not desire to vote. The dear, sweet home women, who give the world its comfort and its inspirations, feel that it is best for them to train up their sons and influence their husbands for the ruder work of life. They do not wish in addition to the care of the home to assume also the work of government in its details.

The suffrage movement, therefore, is a movement to make these women discontented. The suffragists purpose to agitate. They wish to stir up women to be dissatisfied with home and children and love, and to make them desire something else. They propose to give up influencing men, and vote them down!

There are, sad to say, a good many men and women who are not in families. And it is chiefly these women and married women who are unhappy who agitate for suffrage.

All true men feel especially tender and solicitous for such unhappy women. Many improvements in the laws have been made for their benefit and others will come as fast as they can be wisely framed. But to break up the home and dissolve society into its elements—each man and woman an independent fighter—would be a set back to Christian civilization.

The Duty of the Hour for America

By Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Ph.D., General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Each of the nations is fighting, in others, the very sins which it has itself committed. Each is fighting now a foe without, because each failed to fight her foe within.

More than one nation had by newspaper and by its literature contemplated this holocaust, sometimes with criminal levity. Each was unwilling it should come, but not enough unwilling. Even now it is talked of by more than one, with appalling complacency, as a more or less permanent event.

All have, in varying degree, either talked or acted an imperialism, and each has constantly increased the suspicions of the other. Men of all these nations had helped it to come by perpetually reminding themselves and the others that it was

"bound to come." The national snobs were not of one nation alone. And in the final judgement, while the guilt for certain immediate acts may rest more heavily on one or two, they will all admit their share of guilt, and on no other assumption can we hope for justice at that judgment. And one thing had been absolutely neglected by each and all, although if anything stands out as the clear verdict of history, it is that no nation was ever killed by guns and powder, but that all who have gone down have died of injuries internal. Our statesmen, some of them, are telling us that Europe's war is America's warning; that we must get ready and that our readiness must be very much like that of Europe's nations; that we must do

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You will enjoy reading the new serial that starts this week if you start with the first chapter. It promises to be a good one and will be worth your while to follow it if you are a lover of good stories.

The farm page is crowded with good things for both the farmer and city man. Of course, it makes the farmer ashamed when he comes into town and sees everything in the back yards high-ty-pig-ty. Let's clean up and make our little city an ideal one.

The article "The Duty of the Hour for America" that starts on this page will give you a broader vision of the present if you will take the time to read it.

We always welcome the new business firms to our town. The latest to come is that one styled Gott & Degman, two former Berea College students. Read about their good things on page five that they are offering you and don't fail to drop in on them and tote something away.



News Snapshots Of the Week

British air fleet, thirty-four strong, raided Belgian forts occupied by Germans, and Grahame-White, flight commander, fell into sea, but was rescued. Ambassador Gerard handed kaiser our note asking for reconsideration of war zone decree, while England received our complaint about using American flag. Germans under General von Hindenburg captured 30,000 Russians when czar's army became trapped and was driven from East Prussia. Premier Dato of Spain announced only diplomatic means would be pursued in dealing with expulsion of Spanish minister from Mexico. James Marshall, important witness against former Police Lieutenant Becker for murder of Rosenthal in New York, recanted his testimony. Speaker Clark announced ship purchase bill had passed house by a vote of 215 to 122.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Native of Kentucky Dies in San Antonio, Tex.

On the 11th inst the Rev. Homer T. Wilson passed away after a long illness. He was a great pulpit orator, pastor and writer. He was born at Bardstown, Ky., March 20, 1850. For forty-five years he has been identified with the religious, philanthropic and educational work of the West. He received his education at the University of Kentucky. He immediately entered the ministry in the Christian church. John Temple Graves said of him: "Homer T. Wilson is a noble and inspiring figure on the platform; big of heart, big of brain, magnetic, eloquent and sincere."

Preliminary Hearing in Murder Case at Irvine

Irvine, Feb. 23.—The alleged slayers of Huston Underwood were brot for an examining trial. The murder occurred on February 12. The accused are T. Q. Wallace, Frank Chaney and J. M. Hynes. The court room was crowded. About 40 witnesses were called by both sides.

Proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium

Henderson, Feb. 23.—A move has been taken to erect a \$20,000 Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Henderson County. Various sites have been inspected by the board and it will make the choice and purchase in a few days. The board made a tour through the country in automobiles with Joseph Severance of Frankfort, who is a member of the board.

Portrait of Washington Unveiled at Frankfort

Frankfort, Feb. 23.—The State Historical Society unveiled the restored portrait of Washington, which is so highly prized by the Society and lovers of art in this State. It was a very appropriate exercise in commemoration of Washington's birthday. Governor McCreary, former Secretary of State, McChesney, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, regent of the Society, R. C. Ballard Thurston, president general of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Dr. Roger T. Noe, and Dr. J. R. Zeigler. All were participants in the unveiling exercises.

The exercises were held in the room of the Historical Society. The enthusiasm was so great and the crowd so large that it was impossible to accommodate more than half of the people that desired to attend. The portrait was copied by Oliver Frazier, of Lexington, from the famous Stuart painting, which adorns the walls of the White House at Washington.

Coal Company Organized.

Whitesburg, Feb. 23.—The new coal company styled The Wheeler-Coal Company has just been organized at Hombre near the Letcher-Perry border by R. M. McIntyre of Hombre by J. B. Allen and P. T. Wheeler of Hazard with a capital stock of \$50,000. This company plans for an early beginning of developments of the old McIntyre coal land tract near Hombre. They will give employment to several hundred men when working full force.

Industrial Awakening in the Mountains

On the 22 inst. word came from Flemming in the Boone's Fort Mining center that the Elkhorn Mining Corporation in Raymond and Hemp-

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GARDNER CHARGES LACK OF AMMUNITION

Says Supply Wouldn't Last Hour in Attack.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, who provoked a controversy over the defenses of the United States, made a speech in the house in which he showed that the government has on hand only enough ammunition to keep each gun on our seacoast defenses busy for an hour in case of attack by a hostile fleet. Mr. Gardner spoke on the fortification bill.

"I do not suppose that any foreign fleet would be so crazy as to try to effect a landing under the guns of our forts when it could accomplish the same object by directing a landing a few miles away," said Mr. Gardner. "Of course a very proud nation might insist on walking its troops in at the front door, but if the back door were wide open, as our back door is, even the proudest nation might probably be satisfied to avail itself of the open door, rather than the door which is partly closed."

"There can be no doubt that troops conveyed and landed by a successful foreign nation could readily take our coast fortifications in the rear. Obviously enough, that is so unless a million patriots suddenly sprang to arms and could find the arms to spring to."

He denounced the framers of the bill for not providing for an adequate supply of ammunition for the seacoast guns. Mr. Gardner was ironical in his references to what he declared to be a fact, that while the United States maintains defenses on the seacoast, no provision has been made to repel a rear attack.

May Join Allies in the War.

Paris, Feb. 23.—An important personage declares the participation of Greece in the war is inevitable. He says that Greece has already given Serbia moral assistance and that both the government and the people favor intervention.

A Serbian in Paris says in an interview in the Petit Journal that, after three years of war, Serbia is well able to furnish 200,000 men.

ACTION DELAYED ON EVELYN LOSS

British and German Embassies Disclaim Responsibility for Their Governments—Ship Had Ventured Into Known Mined Area.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The officials have made no progress toward ascertaining officially the facts in regard to the sinking of the American cotton ship Evelyn, presumably by a mine, off the coast of Germany. Confidence is felt, however, that another day will find all the details in the case reported to Washington.

Both the British and German embassies declared themselves without advice on the Evelyn case. At each embassy, however, there was manifested a disposition to disclaim for the one government and impute to the other responsibility for the loss of the Evelyn.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels instructed Naval Attache Gherardi at Berlin to make a report on the disaster. Secretary Bryan already had instructed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and Ambassador Page at London, to report all facts in the case as they are able to obtain them. But it is Secretary

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AN AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

OFF COAST OF GERMANY—ANOTHER VESSEL DESTROYED IN IRISH SEA.

Spot Where the Evelyn Enters Depths Is Not Included in the War Zone.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Bremen, via London.—The American steamer Evelyn, which sailed from New York, January 29, with a cargo of cotton for Bremen, struck a mine off Borkum Island, in the North Sea. The vessel sank. Her Captain and 27 of her crew were saved. The Evelyn is the first American vessel to meet with disaster as a result of the seizure of the European nations. She did not sink within the war zone included in the German Admiralty's decree of February 4, which went into effect. Borkum Island lies directly off the German coast, at the mouth of the Ems River, and is German territory. The Evelyn was a single screw steamship and was commanded by Captain Smith. She belonged to A. H. Bull & Co., of New York, and was chartered by the Harbors, Irby & Voce Cotton Co. to take a cargo of cotton to Bremen. She was 252 feet long and 1,185 tons net. She was built in Southampton, England, in 1883. Her home port was Philadelphia. The Evelyn was last reported as arriving at Rotterdam February 17.

Irish Coaster Blown Up.

London.—The small Irish coasting steamer Downshire was sunk by a German submarine off Calf of Man Island, in the Irish Sea. The Germans gave the crew five minutes in which to leave their ship. The crew landed at Dundrum, County Down, Ireland. The submarine which sank the Downshire was the U 12. The Germans fired three shots at the steamer before her captain dove. After the crew of the Downshire had taken to the boats the Germans placed a bomb amidships of the steamer and exploded it, and the Downshire sank in a few minutes.

FIRE ON AUSTRALIAN SHIP

Unidentified Armed Merchant Ship Attacks Mail Boat.

London, Feb. 23.—The Australian mailboat Maloja with 400 passengers on board, was ordered to stop by an unidentified armed merchant ship when she was entering the British channel on Saturday, according to report. The mail boat ignored the order and made for Plymouth whereupon the merchantman fired four shots at her. All the shells fell short. The boat reached Plymouth unharmed.

Boozers' Day a Success.

New York, Feb. 23.—Fifty men of various nationalities and varying in age from twenty to sixty, stepped to the edge of the platform at the Harlem auditorium in East 125th street, and with husky voices but determined faces told the 300 more who filled the room that they were through with liquor for good. When the last man had spoken Colonel W. A. McIntyre and Major A. W. Bailey shook hands and agreed that the Salvation Army's second boozers day in three months had not been in vain.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

A Kansas paper hands out the following cyclonic wisdom: Early to bed and early to rise, cut the weeds and swat the flies, mind your own business and tell no lies, don't get gay and deceive your wives, pay your debts, use enterprise, and buy from the ones who advertise.

RUSSIAN ROUT WAS COMPLETE

Germans Assert Was Greater Than Reported.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED

Forty Thousand Russians Wiped Out While Holding the Enemy at Bay to Cover Safe Retreat of 120,000 Comrades—Germans Again Active.

London, Feb. 23.—The Germans officially announce that the German victory in East Prussia was of even greater magnitude than the earlier reports had indicated. The complete rout of the Russians with the capture of more than 100,000 men, including seven generals and a huge quantity of war munitions and artillery, is now claimed.

The German statement covers the fighting in the north, since the German concentration of troops was finished last week and enabled Marshal von Hindenburg to send forces of overwhelming strength against the Tenth Russian army under General Baron Sleviers, which has now halted its withdrawal in the region of Grodno and is again striking back at the enemy.

The Russian version of the East Prussian situation was given in a dispatch to Petrograd from the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, from his field headquarters. He admits that his troops were forced from East Prussia, but says that the great part of the Mazurian lakes army escaped intact through the heroism of a single army corps which sacrificed itself to hold the German flanking movement in check, and that the Russians are now resuming the offensive on a line just inside the frontier in northern Poland.

It is likely that another operation will develop within a short time, as the Germans with their wonderful transportation facilities at the rear of their lines will be enabled to shift their army corps to any place that seems most favorable.

The Russian statement explains that the Grand Duke Nicholas was aware on Feb. 4 that the Germans in East Prussia had been heavily reinforced, but could not aid his troops there because of a lack of railways and bad marching conditions. A retirement was ordered, but the Germans pressed the pursuit so hard that the whole Russian army was on the verge of being wiped out, when one corps turned heroically and held the enemy at bay. The rest of the force under Baron Sleviers, numbering about 120,000 men, got safely to their defensive positions, but the gallant 40,000 were annihilated, only scattered parties returning to the Russian lines. The grand duke asserts that the Germans suffered great losses throughout the action.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS CALAIS

Kills Five Persons and Wrecks Number of Houses.

Calais, Feb. 23.—A German Zeppelin flung five bombs on this city at five o'clock in the morning. Five persons were killed and a number of houses wrecked by two of the missiles, while the three others fell without doing any harm.

Leaving here the airship went in the direction of Dunkirk, dropping several bombs along the Dunkirk-Calais railway, but failing to material harm. Near Dunkirk sharp shooters in the allies camp caused the craft to change its course and fly around the city over the channel.

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THE DUTY OF THE HOUR FOR AMERICA

(Continued from page 1)

the very things that they for thirty years have done. They tell us that our chiefest need and our most permanent defense and our lasting security is a battleship, which costs millions of dollars and takes years to build, but which can be blown to the four winds with a little torpedo that can be made in a day or two and costs a few dollars. But I want to approach it from another view point, and put the warning in a different light. They say that we must get more guns and ships and shells. I want to point out a different kind of armament. They are dealing with one set of forces. I will try to deal with another. And one thing I admit, we must have either theirs or mine. Our nation must have forces either material or moral, and the only question is which shall they be?

The duty of the hour for us is to seek how we may build the new Jerusalem, the holy city, upon the ashes of the old; and most of all to ask ourselves what should be our own state of mind and condition of heart at this moment, when the world has lost its way. Our first duty is not to condemn the world, but to find out how it may come again to life and have it more abundantly than before.

For let us forget it not, far above this, another battle is being fought, one of whose armies may with right and truth appeal to God. Let us rise out of this conflict into the higher one, which is not against flesh and blood, but against the spiritual hosts of wickedness within the heavenly places of our own souls, the battle of eternal and ultimate realities and ideals.

It will, therefore, be wise and well, instead of lamenting the national misdeeds of others, to make this the solemn occasion when we turn our eyes in word and seek in an inviolable solitude of our national personality to stand face to face with the divine reality, and having judged our brothers, if we so must, proceed then to judge ourselves.

The blame is universal. We have all assented to a so-called balance of power, equipped upon a sword, with bullets in the scale for weights. We have all agreed to secret alliances other than for reason and justice. We all share the peril of the sword because we have taken the sword. The differences are in degree and not in principle and kind.

The conflict in Europe was no mere accident. The ultimate causes of her woes are selfish ambitions, material competition, unfair advantages, suspicions, the doctrine that might makes right, the confusion of moral with physical power, the ruthless law of the survival of the fittest; in all which the militarists have been ably supported by the intellectuals and the aristocrats of the old world. It arises out of a false philosophy of human life, a false conception of racial relationships, and a false view of human progress. Are we free from the danger of these ultimate causes?

Oh, if the nations of Europe had only thought less about their foes without and more about their foes within. We blame them because they are not democratic either in form or in fact, but perhaps there is still greater danger to the nation that has the form without the fact; that raises hopes before its people which it does not enable them to realize, and ideals before the world, which it sadly fails to demonstrate within itself.

And now, when all else has broken down and the darkness about them is so dense that the light cannot be mistaken, let the nations see in us a nation that will rather suffer wrong than do a wrong.

During these latter days I have been accused of holding a flimsy faltering patriotism and have received some letters full of satire and of scorn. But is it so, the patriot who wants to love his country because she is the protector of the weak as well as the possessor of her own strength, a home for the oppressed, guardian of the others' liberties, as well as the protector of her own, is he a weakling or a traitor?

And so "The tumult and the shouting dies, The captains and the kings depart; Still stands thine ancient sacrifice; An humble and a contrite heart."

But "If drunk with sight of power, we loose Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe; Such boasting as the Gentiles use, Or lesser breeds without the Law; Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget."

Thus may we fulfill the prophecy of the Quaker poet:

"Thy great world-lesson all shall learn, The nations in the school shall sit, Earth's farthest mountain tops shall burn With watch-fires from thy own up-lit."

RAPS JOHN D. SR.'S CHARITY SYSTEM

Foundation Looked Upon As A Menace

Kansas City, Feb. 25.—Chairman Frank P. Walsh of the industrial relations commission, is back from New York, where he had been investigating the Rockefeller foundation.

"The commission is not yet through with the Rockefellers' and other foundations," Mr. Walsh said, "and is not yet ready to announce any findings, but this much can be said:

"Mr. Rockefeller is a very smart man, perhaps the smartest in this country. But he could not tell the commission why he did not use his profits to pay a living wage instead of using them in the distribution of a charity that constituted a power which many Americans have come to look upon as a menace.

"The Rockefeller foundation is entirely without the realm of government control. The bill for its incorporation was withdrawn from congress before it was acted on, and it now exists under a New York charter without any of those safeguards that would have been imposed upon it if it had received federal authority.

"The powers it claims and is exercising are practically unlimited, as are its financial resources. They are powers which ought to challenge the attention of every thoughtful American citizen. Whether such powers can safely be permitted in the hands of any authority less than that of the government of the United States is a question which will form an important part of the commission's report."

The nations are still suspicious of us. Japan has an attitude of watchful waiting as to whether or not we are a just people. China has her alternate hope and doubt, and is mercurial in her temper toward us. The little nations to the south are not quite sure of us, and the most hopeful sign of this day and generation was that three of them did try us once and did not find us wanting.

We need to arm ourselves against them; yes, but we shall do it best by disarming them of their doubts and their lingering suspicions. Confidence is the only ultimate security of the relations between nations. The unselfish return of China's indemnity was worth at least one battleship to this nation.

The new patriotism will begin to transform the world when one nation makes her own people see that to love one people truly is to love all peoples, and that the loss of a nation's honor is infinitely worse than the loss of land, and that her service to other nations is the measure of her greatness.

Mexico is really waiting to see whether we shall send into her midst the messengers of light. And now the eyes of the whole world are on us. It does not yet know whether our democracy is real or specious, and whether the whited sepulchres without are inwardly filled with dead men's bones. The eyes of God are on us. At this moment the vineyard is in our possession and it is ours to say whether or not, in us, the parable shall be fulfilled. But if our own house only can be set in order, we shall, under the hand of God, become the world's messiah. By self-discipline the surest way to protect ourselves alone is moral domination won and without is to purify ourselves within.

And now, when all else has broken down and the darkness about them is so dense that the light cannot be mistaken, let the nations see in us a nation that will rather suffer wrong than do a wrong.

During these latter days I have been accused of holding a flimsy faltering patriotism and have received some letters full of satire and of scorn. But is it so, the patriot who wants to love his country because she is the protector of the weak as well as the possessor of her own strength, a home for the oppressed, guardian of the others' liberties, as well as the protector of her own, is he a weakling or a traitor?

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(Continued from page 1) UNITED STATES NEWS

Daniels' idea that Commander Gherardi will be able to furnish a technical report which should be valuable.

Mr. Daniels considers that the naval attaché, probably, is in a better position to obtain and report on the technical data of the case than Ambassador Gerard, and it is presumed that Commander Gherardi has throughout the war kept himself as well informed as possible regarding the mining of the German coast and shipping questions generally. His report will be regarded as supplementary to that of Ambassador Gerard.

Meantime the administration is taking no action in the case and none is contemplated at present.

MAKES A TRIP BY DOG TEAM.

Chicago.—Jack Hughes completed a 1,000-mile trip to Chicago by dog team from Fort Chippewyan, on the Mackenzie river, by sled in less than four months. Snow gave out at Madison, Wis., and the last few miles were made by train. The journey was made on a bet.

FIRE SWEEPS FOUR BLOCKS.

East St. Louis, Mo.—Fire destroyed the greater part of the four blocks, which meet at St. Louis and Collinsville avenues, in the heart of the business district. The damage was estimated as high as \$1,000,000.

INDIANS THREATEN A MASSACRE

Grayson, Utah.—The town of Bluff, on the San Juan River, in the extreme southeastern corner of Utah, was at the mercy of a band of Plute Indian outlaws. According to latest reports reaching here the Indians had applied the torch to the town, and were threatening to massacre all the inhabitants and the posse under United States Marshal Nebeker, of Salt Lake City, who had gone to Bluff to arrest Teo-Ne-Gat, head of the band which has been terrorizing that section of state.

WATCHFUL WAITING POLICY.

Washington.—A tense attitude of expectancy is apparent on the part of official Washington over the character of the reply of Germany to the recent notes of this government respecting the naval war zone around Great Britain and France and the interference with the diplomatic duties of Henry Van Dyke, the American Minister to Holland, in the little principality of Luxembourg. There appears to be a disposition on the part of many public men to anticipate that the answer from Berlin to these communications will not be wholly satisfactory.

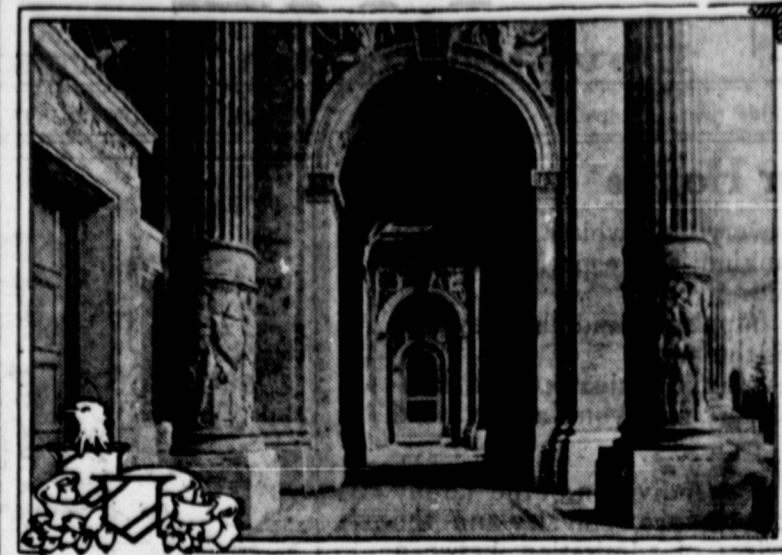
Spending Millions a Minute.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A record of appropriating over \$40,000,000 a minute was made by the senate in passing the pension appropriation bill. The bill carried a little more than \$160,000,000. Its consideration took about four minutes.

United Temperance Campaign

The Commission on Temperance of the Churches of Christ in America recently held a meeting at Washington at which plans were made for a Nation-Wide Temperance Campaign in which all the thirty denominations of the Federal Council, through their Temperance Committees, shall unite. The Commission on Temperance hopes thus to widen the activities of the Interchurch Federation to (Continued on Page Eight.)

Main Entrance to Palace of Machinery at Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915



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THE photographer was stationed at the most northern of the three arched portals constituting the main western entrance to the palace and turned his camera to the north. The huge columns adorning this entrance are of imitation Sienna and are in warm contrast with the creamish gray of the "Travertine" plaster of which the walls are composed. The friezes at the base of the columns and the spandrels above the archways of the vestibule are the work of the sculptor Haig Patigian. In architectural style the Palace of Machinery is early Roman. The architect is Clarence B. Ward of San Francisco.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. February 16, 1915.

The undersigned have been associated for some years in the execution of a trust to promote international peace, and our duties have involved a continual survey of the efforts to that end throughout the world.

We wish to say to all friends of peace that the dreadful war now raging affords no just cause for discouragement, no discredit to past efforts, and no reason to doubt that still greater efforts in the future may be effective and useful.

The war itself is teaching the gospel of peace through a lesson so shocking and so terrible that the most indifferent can not fail to attend and understand it.

Not only have the destruction of life, the devastation and the suffering in the warring countries passed all experience, but the cessation of production, the closing of markets, the blocking of trade routes, the interruption of exchanges, have affected industry and caused ruin and poverty in all the peaceful countries of the world.

The universal interdependence of nations has been demonstrated and the truth forced upon every mind that the peace of all nations is the vital concern of every nation.

To cast our weak protest now among the tremendous forces that are urging on the great conflict would be futile; but the end of this war will come before long and then the great question will stand for answer:

Shall the lesson be forgotten; the sacrifice lost?

That question the belligerent nations only will have the power to answer; but every one in the world will be entitled to be heard upon it for it will be a question of civilization.

tion, the most momentous of our era.

It seems incredible that after this the stricken people will set their feet in the same old paths of policy and suspicion which must lead them again to the same result.

Finding expression through a great multitude of voices everywhere the general public opinion of mankind should influence the minds of the negotiators who settle the terms of peace and inspire them to a new departure in the establishment of justice as the rule of international relations.

While we must not be overconfident of our individual qualifications to point out the detailed methods through which the result may be accomplished, we may still advocate measures which seem practicable and appropriate to the purpose.

We can see that definite rules of national conduct should be agreed upon; that a court of competent jurisdiction should be established to judge of national conformity to those rules; and that new sanctions should be provided to compel respect for the judgments rendered.

Above all the motive and spirit of the new institutions should be clearly and fully, not the promotion of ambition or the extension of power, but the safeguarding of human rights and the perfection of individual liberty.

Toward this high end the courage and hope and conviction of the humblest citizen of the most distant land may contribute.

Joseph H. Choate
Andrew D. White
John W. Foster
Elihu Root
Luke E. Wright
Charlemagne Tower
Robert S. Woodward
Austen G. Fox
Jacob G. Schmidlapp
Thomas Burke
Robert S. Brookings
Oscar S. Straus
Samuel Mather
James L. Slayden
John Sharp Williams
Charles L. Taylor
Henry S. Pritchett
William M. Howard
Cleveland H. Dodge
Robert A. Franks
George W. Perkins
Nicholas Murray Butler
Andrew J. Montague
Arthur William Foster
James Brown Scott

TEN DOLLARS A HANG

There are one hundred million children in China under ten years of age. One wonders how there are so many remaining, for multitudes of children die off through exposure, ill care, starvation and disease. Hundreds of thousands of these children live in the Chinese sampans, which ply the rivers and through the water fronts of the great cities. For generations these boatmen knew no other home than these boats. In case of babies, a rope is attached under their arms and if they slip over the side of the sampan into the water they are fished out the best way possible.

But life is plenty and cheap in China. "How much then is a man better than a sheep?" Not much better in China. A friend of mine, a Brooklyn judge, who arrived late at the daily public execution in Canton, and who could only stay for the day, was told that for \$10 they would secure a special victim to satisfy the American's curiosity. And they proceeded to find a man who for the sake of his family was willing to barter his life for \$10. Of course he got the \$10—and his life. —The Christian Herald.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 28

SAMUEL, THE VICTORIOUS LEADER.

LESSON TEXT—I Samuel 7:3-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—Hitherto hath Jehovah helped me.—I Samuel 7:12 R. V.

Having prepared a "guilt offering," 6:49, the Philistines started the ark back towards Shiloh. As a punishment for their sacrilege and perhaps for their boastful pride, God punishes the men of Beth-Shemesh and finally the ark finds rest in the house of Abinadab, 6:10-21, 7:1, 2. For 20 years Israel was under discipline in bondage, v. 2.

I. "And Samuel spake . . . saying," vv. 3-8. It is possible that at times Samuel was a fugitive, but that he was praying, teaching and preaching "the word of Jehovah" we are assured. At last Israel was "drawn together," v. 2 R. V. margin. Undoubtedly by Samuel's pure life and his faithful witnessing had as much to do with this assembling as did the oppression of the Philistines. Samuel told the people plainly that in order to be delivered from the Philistines Israel must "return unto Jehovah with all your heart." The putting away (judging) of sin and all idols is the first step of any real, genuine repentance towards God, Isa. 55:7. When Israel adopted Ashtaroth and the "strange gods" they possibly did so with no thought of forsaking Jehovah, but rather with the idea of "enriching" their worship. Such liberality, such a federation of religions is weakening to the cause of faith, Matt. 6:24, I John 2:15, James, 4:4. Samuel might be called "narrow," but his exhortation to Israel that they return to the love and worship of Jehovah, to the obedience of his laws with whole-souled devotion, was the first, and the most essential requisite to their freedom. Israel's response (v. 4) meant not alone self-denial, but a revolt against the Philistines. This meant also the giving up of amusements and profits which might accompany such worship. The word "heart" includes the will, affections, motives and powers of soul. Not merely a surface emotion, but a deep change of heart and character. It is sad to recall that this was a reformation, not a regeneration (ch. 8:8), but such is the history of an emotional reformation. One day, however, we shall see that one will last, Rom. 11:26. Samuel is a type of Christ as a prophet and also as an intercessor, Heb. 7:25. Gathering the people at Mizpah ("a lookout") he caused the people to look to God. Such a gathering was an evidence of that unity of the people of God which must ever precede prevailing prayer, Ps. 99:6, Heb. 10:25. The meeting began by a prayer by Samuel who was nearest to God. They then poured out water upon the ground, a symbol of their utter helplessness, also of the pouring out of their hearts before God, II Sam. 14:14; Ps. 62:8. Israel also "fasted"—an expression of sorrow for sin which was so deep that they could not eat, and a sign of the humiliation of self and an earnest desire to find God, Dan. 9:3, Acts 13:2, 3.

II. "And Samuel offered . . . a burnt offering," vv. 9-12. Twenty years of bondage bred a spirit of fear in the hearts of the Israelites and in their extremity they turned to Samuel to intercede for them. Christians have a better one as their intercessor, I John 2:11; Heb. 7:25; Rom. 8:34. Israel no longer places its trust in an outward symbol as when formerly they sent for the ark, ch. 4:3. All real prayer is preceded by sacrifice, and the only ground we have upon which to approach a holy God is to shed blood, Heb. 10:19, John 14:6. This is also a type of entire consecration. The lamb of Samuel's sacrifice is a type of our "Christ who entered into God's presence for us" by his "blood," Heb. 9:11, 12. Having thus properly approached God, Samuel cried for Israel, and "the Lord heard him," John 17:9. In the midst of this the Philistines gave battle (v. 10) even as Satan often makes his fiercest assaults upon us in the midst of our holiest exercises. God "thundered with a great voice," v. 11, marg., bringing discomfiture and fear to the enemy, I John 5:14.

III. "The heart of the Lesson." This lesson is a great revelation of the power and effectiveness of intercessory prayer. "Moses and Aaron among his priests, and Samuel among them that call upon his name," Ps. 99:6, seems to place Samuel at the head of Israel's intercessors even as Moses and Aaron led the prophet priests.

Prayer for others is not only a duty, but a privilege and joy as well. Too few Christians are interceding for others. The sincere prayer for others is inevitably followed up by service for others, even as Samuel's prayer was followed by his service judging Israel.

This lesson also emphasizes the need of appreciation of God's mercies. Abraham erected his altars; Jacob and Joshua erected memorial stones to recall signal blessings; Samuel calls the one he erected "Ebenezer," for "Hitherto hath Jehovah aided us."



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MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

PRUNING AND SPRAYING

Every fruit tree in Berea ought by all means be pruned and sprayed in March. The San Jose scale has such a start already that some trees have been removed, many have died and others are dying. Don't put this off, do it now—by doing this you are helping your neighbor save his trees.

There are enough fruit trees in Berea if looked after and kept in good condition to furnish fruit to many who are suffering for fruit now.

Wake up Berea people and look after your fruit trees this spring.

FARMERS' MEETING

There will be a farmers' meeting held in Berea College Vocational Chapel Saturday, February 27, beginning at 10:00 a.m. and closing at 3:00 p.m.

The object of this meeting is to discuss fertilizers, lime in its different forms, and seeds for 1915.

There will be some good speeches made by our local farmers and some by state experiment station men. Eastern Kentucky district agent will be here and wants all farmers in reach of Berea to be here on Saturday.

But off going to town on that day come to Berea as this is so near time to sow and plant seeds.

GOVERNMENT RECIPE FOR WHITEWASH

Half a bushel of unslaked lime; slake with warm water; cover during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in boiling hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture; stir well and let it stand for a few days, keeping covered to exclude dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture properly applied will cover a square yard. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade—Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay.

(Reference: Farmers' Bulletin No. 474, entitled "Use of Paints on the Farm".)

PEANUTS

A very few people in this locality have tried growing peanuts, and all who have given them a fair trial have succeeded admirably, as demonstrated at our corn show last fall. I would like to see a dozen or more plant them this year for there will be prizes offered for them at the corn show this fall. To encourage some to start this valuable crop on your farm, I am giving this week directions for carrying on the work.

There are about 4,000,000 bushels (22 pounds per bushel) grown yearly in the United States. The supply is always below the demand, so there will be a ready market for them for years to come besides their value as hog feed and soil builders.

Soils

A sandy loam soil best suits the peanut, but they do quite well in the lighter clay soils of our locality. Gray colored soils that are loose and porous and not too rich are usually advised. The peanut being a legume draws a considerable portion of its nitrogen from the air. Soils very rich in vegetable matter produce vines rather than nuts, and the quality of the nuts is inferior. It will pay you well to fertilize with acid phosphate at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre mixed with sulfate or muriate of potash at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. Or good grade of tobacco or potato grower will do well.

BUILDING IN CHINA

Building in China is a very long and difficult task, writes a missionary. The timber is often bought by buying the trees and having them cut and carried in. Then the brick has to be made, and often we have to wait for that. The stone is carried in on donkeys' backs. Then comes the tedious task of looking after the workmen. When one compares the wages of carpenters here with the wages at home, it seems unbelievable. Rarely indeed does one pay over ten cents a day, and masons are paid about the same, not more. With such wages, the workmen cannot properly feed themselves and their families. The men soon tire. They have to have long rests in the middle of the day, besides time to stop and smoke, and drink tea. They have to be care-

Planting

The ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized. In fact it should be as mellow as an onion bed. Planting should be done immediately after corn planting. Peanuts are generally planted in hills or drills 24 to 36 inches apart depending upon richness of soil and variety planted. If in hills two seeds in a place are sufficient and if drilled seed should be about one foot apart in row.

Before planting, hull the nuts carefully so as not to break the inner husk. Cover seed about two inches deep.

While the crop is growing give shallow cultivations frequently with five-shovel cultivator. Do not disturb vines at all after they begin to bloom.

Harvesting

If you raise peanuts for the hogs they should be turned into the field about the time of the first frost. If for market and for hay they should be harvested just before frost comes. Where raised extensively they are loosened from the ground by a special kind of plow. The vines with nuts hanging to them are then thrown into windrows and if this is done in the morning they can be shocked 7 feet high around a pole toward sunset. The pods should be mostly on the inside of the shock.

Chunks should be used to keep them off the ground and the shocks covered with hay or cornstalks to keep them dry. Let them dry 15 to 20 days then pick off the nuts. After picking, the pods should be cleaned by revolving in a cheap slat drum to remove all adhering soil and to polish the nuts. Cleaned peanuts are sacked in 100 pound sacks for market.

On fairly good land and with some attention to culture 30 to 60 bushels per acre should be obtained and 100 bushels per acre is not infrequent.

Varieties

The Virginia running and the Tennessee white are the best varieties for eating while the Spanish is most commonly used for hogs and for hay. Peanut hay is about the same value as clover hay.

NOTES

Don't get in a hurry about planting corn because it is a little late. "Haste makes waste."

The best time to cultivate corn is before planting. Take plenty of time to put your ground in the best possible condition. It will pay you well.

If you have rye to turn under for corn, which I certainly hope you have, chop it all up with the disk harrow before plowing. The rye will rot quicker and will not dry the ground out.

If you still have stubble land to plow go over it with disk harrow before plowing; it will pulverize much better and will hold moisture better later on. It will pay you well for the extra work.

Speaking of disk harrows—There should be one for every 25 acres of cultivated land in Eastern Kentucky. If you have less than that rent your neighbor's harrow. If he has none, you buy one, and next year he will want to rent yours.

You say your land is too stony for a disk harrow. Some one must gather the stone off your land within ten years or there will be a mortgage on it as well as stones. Use those stones to fill gullies and get sweet clover started on the washed hillsides and make the old farm pay for itself inside the next five years.

Read the article on peanuts in these columns and raise a few this year and get the prize for them at the corn show.

DISEASED CATTLE IS BOUGHT AT OWN RISK

Uncle Sam Not to Compensate Slaughter Purchases.

Washington.—Discovery of foot and mouth disease in the yards at Chicago, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Jersey City and Baltimore—which resulted in the closing of these yards until they have been thoroughly disinfected, is regarded by the department as a setback in their campaign to eradicate the plague.

Announcement has been made by the United States department of agriculture that it holds that cattle purchased for slaughter and found to be affected with foot and mouth disease shall not be paid for by the government but may be condemned under the federal meat inspection law like any other diseased stock. It is said that "purchasers of cattle for slaughter in territory where there is reason to suspect the existence of the disease, purchase at their own risk, and there is no reason why the government should insure them against the possibility of loss."

INCREASING THE CORN YIELD

Investigations Show That Much of Seed of Low Vitality Is the Result of Improper Methods.

No phase of the corn question calls for more attention than does that of securing corn of strong vitality. Upon this depends the stand of corn in the field, which in turn is directly responsible for the yield.

In all parts of the corn belt it is felt that the average yield is far too low. This low yield in most instances is attributed to poor seed corn.

Therefore, recognizing these conditions, one can readily understand why farmers should be urged to give attention to this subject.

Investigations show that much of the seed corn of low vitality is the result of late harvesting and improper methods of storing.

Corn should be allowed to mature on the stalk. In this way the transference of all plant food from the leaves and stalk to the ear is permitted, and the vitality of the corn is strongest.

Corn picked when immature is difficult to preserve, due to the large amount of moisture contained.

However, corn should not be allowed to remain too long in the field. During the early part of November heavy frosts may be expected.

At this time the corn on the stalk contains a high per cent of moisture and if subjected to heavy frosts has its vitality materially injured.

Seed corn should be selected from the stalk in the field. By this method



Corn and Pumpkins.

the parent stalk can be studied, and ears from stalks that are broken, diseased, bear the ear at an abnormal height, or in an upright position, or that have suckers attached, can be avoided.

The stalks from which seed ears are selected should be of medium size, strong at the base, and taper gradually to the tassel, and should have a large leaf development, as the leaf is the laboratory of the plant.

THE MEANEST MAN IN TOWN

Was Waitstill Baxter's Father

Read How His Pretty Daughters Got Away From Him in Our Coming Serial.

"The Story of Waitstill Baxter"

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

STREET CLEANING A COMMUNITY PROBLEM.

Good Condition of Streets Depends Upon Civic Spirit.

Efficient street cleaning is not merely a process of collection and removal of dust and waste, says Carol Aronovici in the Town Improvement Magazine. The cleanliness of our streets depends upon conditions inherent in the spirit of the people, the character and planning scheme upon which the community has been developed and the method of administering the laws and ordinances at the command of the governmental agencies in charge of their enforcement. A street cleaning budget is therefore a false index of the character and amount of cleaning that is being done in the community and completely fails to convey a true conception of the actual cleanliness that prevails in such a community.

American methods of street cleaning have long been the subject of the most frequent and caustic criticism, which, however, has seldom resulted in constructive advice and efficient service.

A chaotic multiplicity of experiments have been made in recent years, but



A CLEANUP ON THE EAST SIDE, NEW YORK CITY.

they lack scientific backing and are handicapped by a false conception of economy which by the employment of superannuated and inefficient workers tends to save expense in the poor department and avoid congestion in the old men's home, to the detriment of street cleaning and public comfort.

Until recently a street, from the standpoint of municipal government, was considered a thoroughfare, or a means of reaching various parts of the community without regard to the surrounding property, be that of a business or residential character. A closer observation, however, makes it clear that the street is essentially the means of approaching a home and of serving its conveniences. It is the hallway which connects the school and the church, the factory and the office with the home. From the standpoint of the tenement dweller, the street is the nursery and the playground of the young, the social center and the meeting place of the adult, the free market place for the transaction of business and the display and distribution of the food supply. Not infrequently during hot weather the street is the common bedroom of the dweller in the congested, ill ventilated and overheated tenement house district. With such broad functions it is clear that the construction and care of streets implies more than the requirements of accessibility, easy grade and safety. What is needed is a permanent adjustment to the needs of the neighborhood of the methods of construction and maintenance of streets so as to make their use healthful, safe and pleasant.

Car Parks or Barns.

Car parks or barns for storing cars, either in the open or under roof, while in some cases of necessity located at convenient points along the main traffic lines, should be arranged in such a manner as not to be architecturally unsightly. They should be of such a character as to harmonize with the surroundings, if not to be an improvement upon them, since they are at best a nuisance and an impediment to traffic. The company should maintain strict discipline and not have large crowds of motormen lounging about the streets to the annoyance of the public. The streets are for the use of the public and not for the transaction of the business of private corporations. In most cases it will be possible to have car barns located at or near the ends of the lines, while in other cities large union stations, serving at once for passengers and for car storage, may be erected.

Beautifying California.

Sixty California cities and nearly 100 civic and commercial organizations have combined to take action toward beautifying the whole state during the year 1915. The work has been in progress for almost a year, and the popularity of the movement should be indicated by the fact that the supervisors of Los Angeles county have appropriated more than half a million dollars to defray the cost of beautifying public property in that particular county.

THE HEIGHT LIMITS OF VARIOUS CITIES.

There Are Serious Dangers From Vary Tall Buildings.

The sky line of the business district of Portland, Ore., continues to change in marvelous fashion, says Ellis F. Lawrence, an architect of that city. With the advent of the real skyscraper danger of congestion and loss of light becomes apparent when the narrow streets are considered. Portland is laid out in such a manner that everything possible should be done to prevent congestion. The business center should be spread out rather than condensed.

The following table showing height limits in certain American and European cities should be of interest:

AMERICAN CITIES.	Feet.
Portland (District A).....	200
Boston (District A).....	125
Boston (District B).....	80 to 100
Charleston.....	125
Los Angeles.....	150
Manchester, N. H.....	125
Scranton.....	125
Providence.....	125
Salt Lake City.....	125
Toronto.....	130
Washington (business streets).....	130
Washington (residence streets).....	80

EUROPEAN CITIES.	Feet.
Berlin.....	72.2
Cologne.....	55.6
Dresden.....	72.2
Edinburgh.....	60.0
London.....	80.0
Munich.....	72.2
Paris.....	55.6
Rome.....	78.5
Zurich.....	43.0

A recent report of the heights of buildings commission for the city of New York gives the latest information on this serious matter of the dangers of uncontrolled heights of buildings. Among the reasons for the regulation of heights of buildings are the following:

The preservation of the right to light and air to all those who own or occupy adjacent property.

As a health provision, the existing lack of regulation ultimately leading to injury to health of thousands employed to work under intolerable conditions of artificial light and lack of wholesome ventilation.

The concentration of property values to the detriment of an average development of the city as relates to building.

The fire risk. In fighting fires in buildings of great height the fire department is seriously handicapped, as its apparatus is effective for buildings only 100 feet, or eight stories, high.

The elimination of congestion at rush hours.

AID TEACHING OF CIVICS.

Free Public Library of Jersey City Issues Instruction Pamphlets.

An interesting contribution to the study of civics has been made by the Free Public Library of Jersey City, which has recently published three pamphlets describing the government of the city, county and state in which the library is located. The publications have been prepared primarily for the use of the schools and are very brief and elementary, but more advanced students will find them useful. Although treating only of local conditions, they have a wider interest owing to the fact that one of the pamphlets describes the operation of commission government in the largest city of the state in which it has been introduced, and the other explains the government of a typical New Jersey county.

The Jersey City library has done much excellent work in the matter of instruction in local civics, and the compilation and distribution of monographs on the subject is one of the most interesting features of the work. Many thousands of these publications have been printed and distributed by the library. They are used in the schools as textbooks and for supplementary readings and have been of great assistance to teachers.

Decrease in Building.

Building reports of the twenty-five larger cities in the United States for the year 1914 show a heavy decrease in comparison to the previous year. Only nine cities in the list show gains in building expenditures for the year, these cities being Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Seattle. The cities showing a decrease are as follows: Buffalo, 10 per cent; Chicago, 8 per cent; Dallas, 34 per cent; Detroit, 6 per cent; Indianapolis, 16 per cent; Kansas City, 5 per cent; Los Angeles, 41 per cent; Milwaukee, 25 per cent; Newark, 37 per cent; New York city, 14 per cent; Philadelphia, 9 per cent; Portland, Ore., 44 per cent; San Francisco, 35 per cent; St. Louis, 12 per cent; Washington, 2 per cent. The decrease for the 150 larger cities of the country is estimated at about 10 per cent in comparison with 1913.

A Good Economy.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal league and editor of the National Municipal Review, says of cities governed by a commission or a commission manager that "out of sixty-nine commission cities investigated sixty-one were found to be running at less expense per capita than the average of the 195 cities of all classes considered. Nine Iowa cities, operating under the commission form of government, have lived within their income for the first time in their history."

THE MOVING SPIRIT.

To the locomotive more than to anything else may be attributed the spirit that has made town development possible. It is perfectly easy now for civic secretaries to assemble anywhere, perhaps a thousand miles away from home. A day and a night behind the steam monster and the man from Boston grasps the hand of the secretary from Cape Girardeau; North Dakota and South Carolina compare notes; Utah and Maryland swap experiences; Kansas and New Jersey are brothers.

So with all business and commerce. Without the locomotive Chicago today would be a small town, Atlanta a village, Denver a hamlet. Development, dependent as it is upon rail traffic, would have been impossible. The community bordering on no navigable waterway would have been stalled.—Town Development Magazine.

JUNIOR POLICE FORCE.

An Organization of Boys Has Been Started in New York City.

A junior police force has been recently started on the east side in New York city. The department is organized on the model of the regular police force and governed by a written code of regulations. The precinct has been divided into twelve districts, with a captain over each. Each captain has a lieutenant, two sergeants, and from twenty-one to sixty-five patrolmen, whose duty is summed up in the ten sentences following:

Prevent swearing in public streets and places.

Prevent the building of bonfires on the streets.

Prevent boys from defacing property and sidewalks with chalk.

Prevent boys from engaging in dangerous or unlawful play.

Prevent boys from playing craps or smoking cigarettes.

Prevent persons placing encumbrances or obstructions on fire escapes.

See that ash and garbage cans are removed after being emptied.

Prevent the mixing of paper, garbage and ashes.

Request persons to keep the sidewalks and areaways clean in front of their premises.

For the above purposes do not enter any building.

In order to prevent these duties from interfering with their play hours each boy is "on" only a half hour each day. During this time he inspects the blocks assigned to him and reports their condition to his superior. The work is said to be effective and appeals to the boys immensely.

BUDAPEST AS A SUPPLY BASE

Capital of Hungary Forwards Supplies to Army in Poland.

Budapest, the capital of Hungary, is the principal base of supplies and provisions for the Austro-Hungarian army. This city, 250 miles from Przemyśl, must provide enormous quantities of flour, preserves, sugar, tea and everything else necessary for the maintenance of the millions in the field. In addition to this Budapest must provide food for its own population of 1,000,000 souls. These provisions are requisitioned in a country whose men between the ages of nineteen and forty-two have gone to war and where the work of field and household is done mainly by women, children and old men.

From many quarters in Europe one hears of the enormous increase in the cost of living, of disturbed economic conditions and of the cessation of commerce and industry. But while Budapest is naturally affected by war conditions, she has no great reason to complain. Very few shops have closed their doors. In front of the bakeries and butcher shops there are no large crowds clamoring for provisions. There is no apparent widespread stagnation.

Despite the many great difficulties that must be overcome, the victualing of the city goes on fairly smoothly. To be sure, Budapest feels the adversities of war in many ways. The cost of living has gone up, for instance, but the increasing prices do not exceed those which prevailed in times of economic crises.

Novel Plan For Prisoners.

The city of Racine, Wis., has adopted a novel plan of handling prisoners committed to the county jail. When a man is sentenced to less than sixty days he is not forced to spend his day in jail, but may go about his daily duties, reporting to the jail and sleeping there every night. His meals, too, he must take in the jail refectory. All money earned during this term is turned over by the so called prisoner to his family. Further than that, the sheriff of Racine has upon occasion found a job for a man who had no work when arrested. Assistant Secretary Walter Ritter of the local Commercial club has had a series of pictures taken of the men working under this new system of penal restraint.

Belgian Refugees For the South.

The Southern Settlement and Development organization, with headquarters in Baltimore, has recently been organized. One of the chief objects of the organization is the plan to bring to the south Belgian refugees from the war. The Southern Settlement and Development organization is not in the land business and is not operated for profit.

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ON FEBRUARY 28, 1915

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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Next door to Clarkstons.

L. & N. TIME TABLE
North Bound, Local
Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:54 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:15 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound, Local
Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:37 p. m. 12:25 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Train
No. 33 will stop to take on passen-
gers for Knoxville and points beyond.
South Bound
Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:45 a. m.
No. 32 will stop at Berea to take
on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and
points beyond.
North Bound
BEREA 4:55 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

COMING EVENTS
March
5 Lyceum—Montville Flowers.
Horace Caldwell, a former college
graduate, now located near Lancas-
ter, was a Berea visitor one day last
week.

Misses Lillian Bicknell and Edna
Early spent from Saturday until
Monday in Richmond visiting Miss
Estella Bicknell.

Seed oats at Welch's, 70c per
bushel. ad.
Harold VanWinkle of Cincinnati
spent the week end with his wife
at her parent's home on Center
street.

The girls of Utile Dulce Literary
Society gladly accepted an invita-
tion from Mrs. J. R. Robertson to give
their program at her home on Chest-
nut street last Saturday evening.

A very entertaining program was
rendered and a pleasant social even-
ing was enjoyed by all.

Mart Baker, one of Berea's oldest
and best known men, who lives
about one and one-half miles south
of town, was very pleasantly sur-
prised last Tuesday when a number
of his friends gathered at his home
to celebrate his seventy-first birth-
day. A sumptuous dinner had been
prepared, and the pleasant gather-
ing will long be remembered by the
relatives and intimate friends present.

LOST.—Ford Auto Signal Lamp
between Berea and Richmond. Lib-
eral reward for its return. James
W. Stephens. Ad-35.

Little Mary Gregory, who lives
with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington,
is having a pleasant visit from her
mother.

E. F. Coyle was in Cincinnati and
Louisville last week purchasing
spring goods.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Stephenson are
the proud parents of a little
daughter, who came to their home
on Center street last Wednesday.

Mrs. Newcomer, who has been
living at the home of her daughter,
Mrs. C. F. Rumold, during the win-
ter, has returned to her house which
has been occupied since last fall by
Miss Hill. Miss Hill was called to
Boston on account of the failing
health of her aunt.

Messrs. R. F. Spence and H. H.
Harrison spent from Saturday until
Monday at Johnetta. They found
the farmers intensely interested in
better methods of farming and in
the organization of various clubs.

Thoroughbred eggs for sale, 75c
per setting. Rhode Island Reds, and
White Orpingtons. Mrs. John F.
Dean, Berea, Ky. ad-38.

W. A. Estridge has been sick for
the past week but is some better.

Miss Lucia Wyatt is ill and her
many friends hope to see her out
again soon.

Mrs. D. G. Martin of Boone was
shopping in Berea Friday.

C. R. Hanson of Lexington was in
town Sunday visiting friends.

FREE PIANO

This Piano will be given away
FREE



This Piano is now on the road and will be on dis-
play in our store in a few days.

The Practical Advertising Company, of Springfield, Illinois,
will organize a Booster Club in our town and community, with
headquarters at our store; and the piano will be given to the
BEST BOOSTER.
Come to the store and have us tell you when the "Big
Booster" will be with us to organize the club.

You may become a Booster and get this piano free
of all cost. Come in today.

WATCH OUR ANNOUNCEMENT NEXT WEEK

Mrs. J. M. Early

THE BOOSTER STORE

Our Store for a time will be known as the Booster Store,
headquarters for the members of the Booster Club.

"A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED"

Especially while attending school

STANIFER'S MIGHTY CLEARANCE SALE

Of men's clothing now in progress will save you many dollars on things most needed right now

Every student who is at all economical should call and see just what good clothing this
sale presents. List your wants and come to-morrow. Just see what we can do for you.

J. S. STANIFER

Richmond, Kentucky

Mrs. L. Adams, Miss Hilda Welch
and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Botkins were
in Richmond Saturday shopping.

Mrs. Ruth Gott of Richmond spent
week's end with relatives and
friends in Berea.

Mrs. H. C. Brewer of Richmond
visited her mother, Mrs. Spence, Mon-
day.

Harry Oberhelman of Cincinnati,
O., was the guest at the Bower home
from Friday until Sunday.

Mrs. S. R. Baker left Monday for
a business trip to Cincinnati.

Miss Hilda Welch left Monday for
a business trip to Cincinnati.
Miss Belle Jones of Wildie was
in town Monday.

Dr. J. F. Scrivner of Station Camp
spent a few days with his daughter,
Pearl, who is a student of the Col-
lege.

Monday being such a suitable
day for out-door sports, quite a
number of young folks were out
horse back riding and on walking
parties.

A few fresh young cows for sale.
Mrs. Henry Lengfeller, Phone 181.
Residence, Holly Farm. Ad-26.

I. L. VanWinkle, a former student
of Berea, who has been out on the
road in music for many years, has
located permanently in Cincinnati, O.,
where he is singing in many of the
largest churches.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cummings of
Syracuse, N. Y., returned home after
an extended visit with her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Hardin Golden on Center
street.

William J. Smith of Big Stone
Gap, Va., entered the College De-
partment the latter part of last
week.

James A. Burgess and daughter
returned from Florida Wednesday
where they have been for the past
several weeks. They report a very
pleasant and profitable trip.

Rodney Hanson of Middletown,
O., a former Academy student, vis-
ited his brother, Estyle, the first of
the week.

H. L. Clagett of Leitchfield at the
head of party of Civil Engineer doing
work for the railroad company
has been stopping at the Davis
house for several days. Mr. Clagett
is a nephew of our former town-
man, Dr. Clagett.

Several of the students went on
horseback parties Monday, which
was an ideal day for the occasion.
Shelby Winkler recently purchas-
ed a grist mill and established it on
his property on the Wallacetown
pike.

J. W. Purkey moved to the
Kinnard property on Union street
last week. His former place of resi-
dence was on Chestnut street.

Buddie McHeeban of Big Hill un-
derwent an operation for appendi-
citis at the College Hospital, Mon-
day.

Doctor Colledge of Chicago ad-
dressed the united chapel last
Friday on the subject "Masing
Good." Thru the aid of his large
stock of experience he impressed the
fact that all young men owe it to
their parents to make good. The
message he gave was real, vital and
beneficial.

W. B. Brock, adjuster for the Fi-
delity-Phenix Fire Insurance Com-
pany and also the Aetna Company,
was in town Tuesday adjusting the
claim for the Rader property which
was destroyed by fire a week or so
ago.

J. N. Pickard of near Wallacetown
will move his family this week to
the farm recently purchased near
Muldon, Miss.

Doctor Wilbur Crafts addressed the
United Chapel exercises a week
ago Thursday in a very instructive
and inspiring twenty minute ad-
dress. The Doctor addressed the as-
sembled student body in the Main
Chapel the evening before on the
great national question of prohibi-
tion. He asserted that ours would
be a saloonless nation in 1920. The
address was much enjoyed and Doc-
tor Crafts proved himself a strong,
convincing speaker.

Fish's

A Live Millinery wants
the new things first

Cor. Main & Center Sts.

Berea, Kentucky

POTATOES

Our Seed Potatoes will start as follows:

Rurals } 75c per bu.
Burbanks }
Early Rose 80c per bu.

Absolutely No. 1

SAVE THE DIFFERENCE
Welch's

Mrs. Jennie Fish and daughter,
Addie, came home Saturday from
Cincinnati, where they have been
shopping for spring.

The Misses Leah and Hazel Azbill
of Richmond visited town friends
the first of the week.

Mrs. W. H. Bower and little
daughter, Lillian, left Sunday for
Covington, where they will visit re-
latives and friends.

There was a splendid evening
spent at the Methodist Episcopal
Church Monday evening, February
22. Good speeches for the betterment
of our town and patriotism com-
bined, and the music was splendid
and enjoyed by all.

Miss Marie Bower returned home
Wednesday after an enjoyable visit
in London, Perryville and Parks-
ville with relatives and friends.

Seed potatoes at Welch's, 75 and
80c per bushel. ad.

H. N. Dean of Clover Bottom, Jack-
son County's prosecuting attorney,
gave The Citizen office a pleasant
call Monday morning.

The friends of Dr. Charles Web-
ster Gould and wife of eighty-three
Druid Place, Atlanta, Ga., will be
pleased to learn that a son came to
their home on the 16th inst. Both
mother and son were doing well.
The parents were former students
of Berea College and were of the
class of 1897.

A sequel meeting of a civic nature,
similar to one held in the Methodist
Church this week, will be repeated
next Monday night, March 1st, same
place. Ladies and gentlemen invit-
ed.

Our Advice Is:
When you feel out of sorts from consti-
pation, let us say that if
Rexall Orderlies
do not relieve you, see a physician,
because no other home remedy will.
Sold only by us, 10 cents.
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

Quite a number of the faculty
members are attending the National
Education Association meeting in
Cincinnati this week.

Seed oats at Welch's, 70c per
bushel. ad.

Shelburne Winkler has purchased
and is now operating a grist mill
just west of town.

The tick of the telegraph instru-
ment is no longer heard at the Sta-
tion—As the Western Union Com-
pany "cut out" their last wire last
week.

S. F. Lucas, who was bitten by a
horse some weeks ago, has gone to
Louisville to consult a specialist. Mr.
Lucas has suffered much pain since
being bitten.

Go to Gott & Degman for fresh
bread, fish and meat: Phone 65. ad.

U. S. Wyatt will be headed for the
Southland, Tuesday the second of
March, with a number of prospec-
tors who have caught the idea that
the South is the place to cast their
lots.

Miss Mary H. Bryan spent several
days the first of the week visiting
friends in Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Orill Martindale paid her
parents a visit at Oberlin, O., the
latter part of last week.

Seed potatoes at Welch's, 75 and
80c per bushel. ad.

The College Freshmen Class held
a George Washington's birthday
party Monday evening in the girls'
gymnasium back of Dodge House.
A pleasant evening was spent.

Bige Estridge is sick with pneu-
monia fever at his home on Chest-
nut street.

People Say To Us
"I cannot eat this or that food, it does
not agree with me." Our advice to
all of them is to take a
Rexall Dyspepsia
Tablet
before and after each meal. 25c a box.
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

B. E. BELUE & COMPANY
Richmond, Kentucky

Start The New Year
RIGHT

By trading at the Cash Store. We sell
for spot cash only, therefore we can
save you money on all your Clothing,
Shoes and Furnishings. Give us a call.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Cash Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

Subscribe for The Citizen--Every Number Worth \$1.00!



THE CHECK

There is no better receipt than a paid check. It bears your signature and the endorsement of the payee, also the date of payment. It is also recorded on the books of the bank on which it is drawn and your Banker will be glad to look it up for you should the check be lost.

We invite checking accounts

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky

LISTEN CLOSELY

The foundation principles of our store management to day is to give to Berea and vicinity the best of merchandise at the very lowest possible price. Every merchant will tell you his goods are the best and his prices the lowest but this does not make them so. It's the public that always decides.

\$15 All Wool Suits \$9.98

Special Prices Throughout Our Entire Line

RICHARDSON & COYLE

Main Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

College News

FOLLOWING UP THE REVIVAL The King's Regiment, Meeting and Banquet in the Tabernacle

As the outcome of a Revival, very fruitful in good, the King's Regiment, composed of converts, was organized a number of years ago by Rev. Dr. Hubbard at the close of his meeting. This organization has been kept up from year to year.

As a result of the gracious outpouring of the Spirit under Doctor Lamar's effort the King's Regiment this year took in over five hundred members, who were presented with the button after taking a pledge of faith in Christ and of personal loyalty to him.

The Upper Chapel service Sunday night was devoted exclusively to the King's Regiment. The sermon by Doctor Raine was addressed exclusively to the converts. In it he admonished them of the necessity of determination and persistence in running a Christian race and reminds them that their life was to be a life of trust in God, for grace and for strength.

Monday night, Washington's birthday, was marked by a banquet of the King's Regiment. The tables for five hundred filled the old tabernacle, which presented at once a unique and pretty spectacle, animated enough when the diners took their seats. Be sure that everybody had good time. Doctor Roberts presided. Brother Hudson asked the divine blessing. Profs. Raine, and Robertson, Rev. Mr. Knight, Miss Bow-

ersox and Mrs. Roberts spoke after some very spirited words of welcome by Mr. Taylor. The student body was represented in the speaking by Messrs. Crouch, Sebastian and Dunkan. Professor Rigby, the quartette and the orchestra furnished the music.

It was a splendid sight to see this great body of young people, newly dedicated to become followers of Christ, united in a great love feast in the old tabernacle. Few institutions of our country could furnish a similar spectacle.

The work of preserving the result of the revival is being carried on vigorously by the Bible Class leaders of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Christian Endeavor and the preachers and officers of the college.

DOCTOR COLLEGE LECTURES

The Berea lyceum goes enjoyed a very rare treat last Friday evening, the 19th, in the form of an evening with the distinguished lecturer, author and traveler, Doctor College of Chicago. As Professor Lewis speaking in behalf of the Lyceum Committee, expressed it, "We have had our eyes on Doctor College for the last four or five years, and have been trying to get him to Berea, and now we have him at last."

The Doctor was with Stanley on his famous explorations in "Darkest Africa" and his lecture embraced an account of his experiences while upon this expedition. Africa, then in a primitive barbaric state, became a vivid reality under the doctor's skilful portraiture and he carried his audience with him as he told of thrilling adventures in the wild African jungles, of elephant hunts, of trips down rivers filled with crocodiles, and of the lurking dangers from the great poisonous snakes which infest the jungles.

The lecture was not only novel but unusually interesting and one which Berea people will not

soon forget. The hour and a half passed all too soon. Another hour would not have made it too long. We hope the committee will be able to secure the Doctor again.

BEREA BOYS LOSE

Our basketball squad accompanied by a small number of students and workers left last Wednesday for Winchester where they played the first of the intercollegiate series of basket ball games which have thus far been scheduled.

The game was with Kentucky Wesleyan; and although our boys put up a hard, valiant fight, the resulting score, 28 to 18, was in the Wesleyan squad's favor.

After the Winchester game the team motored to Lexington where they met the Transylvania squad for the second game of the series. Again the fates were against them and the Transylvania team won a decided victory, the score being 40 to 16.

The men who represented Berea, and their respective positions, are: Hackett and Hembree, forwards; Godby, center; St. Clair and Chambers, guards.

Although our first two games in the intercollegiate arena have proven disastrous, we still maintain a confidence in the winning qualities which we know belong to our men, and we feel confident that with sufficient practice the squad will show to good advantage in the future.

The next scheduled game is with Transylvania and will be played in the Tabernacle on March 1.

JUNIOR PARTY

The College juniors were entertained at Professor Rumold's house Monday evening by the Misses Lucy and Della Holliday, in the form of a Washington birthday party.

After a brief business meeting in which officers for the balance of the year were elected, the evening was given over to games and other social diversions.

Light refreshments were served which were quite delicious.

FEBRUARY 22 AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Washington's birthday was a red letter day for Berea Public School. Mr. Long and his assistants, namely: Mrs. VanWinkle and the Misses McClure, Dean, Oldham, and Tatum, had arranged for a special program in which the pupils generally had a part. This with the exercises followed.

PRISCILLA CLUB SOCIAL

It is generally known that the ladies of the Priscilla Club know how to do things and make a success of everything they undertake, so it is unnecessary to say that the deferred valentine party given at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Calfee, Saturday night of last week, was up to the usual standard. In fact the gentlemen present declared it the best ever. Nearly the full membership of the Club with their husbands were present to enjoy the occasion.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with white and red hearts, while the ladies wore red carnations and the gentlemen white ones.

The partners for the contests were chosen in a manner that added much fun to the evening. The couples for the supper were chosen by matching numbers in rhymes found in English walnut shells. The refreshments really amounted to a banquet, and were most daintily served.

All greatly enjoyed the evening and joined in thanking the hostess and her helpers for the enjoyable evening spent. The people of Berea need more such social functions.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION FROM THE OLD POSTMASTER

Berea, Ky.,
February 22, 1915.
Editor, Berea Citizen,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:
Please accept my sincere thanks to you all for your kindness while I was Postmaster.

Also to President Frost and all the professors and teachers and everybody connected with Berea College, Boone Tavern not excepted.

To all the doctors, preachers, lawyers, merchants, and patrons of the office as a whole.

We have been treated so good we can never be able to express our heartfelt thanks to everybody.

God bless you all, you are my neighbors, Berea is my home.
Yours truly,
D. N. Welch.

A CLEAN AND BEAUTIFUL BEREA

The annual town cleaning days will soon be at hand and all should begin to use the pleasant days to put

Olive Oil—Flesh Builder

One of the best known and most reliable tissue builders.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion

is both a flesh builder and nerve tonic. Pleasant to take. Easy to digest.

Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

Studebaker Wagons

Studebaker Buggies

Oliver Plows and Cultivators

Malleable Ranges

V. C. and Globe Fertilizers

Wall Paper and Roofing

AT

R. H. CHRISMAN'S

"The Furniture Man"

Berea, - - - - - Kentucky

both the front and back yard into a sanitary condition. Berea has been making progress both in the way of cleanliness and beauty now for several years. The people of the town have readily responded to any suggestions but still more might be done to make a "clean and beautiful" Berea. Let us all take this as a slogan and each do his part toward learning about this result.

Peace Program

On Friday afternoon, February 26, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish House Parlor under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association, there will be given a peace program with special reference to women's work. Miss Corwin will give a paper on "Julia Ward Howe's Peace Crusade," and Mrs. D. W. Brown on "Women and the Red Cross." There will also be devotionals, music, recitations and short talks on other phases of the work. All women who are interested are cordially invited to be present.

UNION CHURCH NOTES

Next Sunday, February 28, is appointed for the annual collection for the American Missionary Association which has a special claim on this church as for many years it bore in part the expense of the salary of John G. Fee, the founder and for many years pastor of the church. There should be a generous response.

Reception of members next Sunday. There is a large list of candidates.

The Prayer Meeting topic this week, "How I can help the young convert," text, "help those that are weak." The General Committee of the church will meet at 7:00 o'clock before the prayer meeting.

Doctor Best has made the Bible Class very interesting, acting as substitute teacher during Mr. Burgess' absence. There has not been a dull session. The class expects to see Mr. Burgess in his place next Sunday. Welcome him with a full attendance.

Doctor Mossman spoke to the Women's Industrial Monday last on trachoma and the care of the eyes. The weekly attendance at the Industrial averages about one hundred. Few churches have a more useful institution.

The church welcomed to its membership last Sunday Miss Stella Haley, Miss Bernice Chase, Miss Maud Spencer, Mr. Fletcher Campbell, Mr. Sinclair.

The Christian Endeavor meetings continue full of interest. The group feature is a success and the group meetings are popular. Meantime the main room continues full. Group C goes out next Sunday night.

The meeting at Harts last Sunday was profitable to all. Under the encouraging words of Mrs. Roberts many were lead to renew their con-

secration. Mrs. Roberts will lead the meeting again next Sunday. Mr. Hudson is not able to be present.

Any candidates for baptism next Sunday at the Chapel at three o'clock should give their names to Dr. Roberts, Mr. Hudson or Prof. Edwards.

CIVIC AND PATRIOTIC MEETING A GREAT SUCCESS

"Let us have another meeting like this one at the Methodist Church next Monday night, March 1st" was the keynote demand given by a standing vote by the large crowd present at the Civic and Patriotic mass meeting held at the Methodist Church on Washington's Birthday, Monday night, when all the city officials and officers of the district court, and council members of Berea were present and on the platform, excepting J. W. Fowler, who was seriously ill, and J. W. Baker and Dr. L. A. Davis. The Berea College Orchestra and Quartette were present in full numbers, and interspersed the program with thrilling music and songs. Splendid speeches followed the welcome address by Carl Vogel, in which Mayor Gay; Judge Isaacs; justice of the peace, Bert Ramsey; city attorney, Robert J. Engle and others "out-did themselves" in speech making, a stenographic record of which was made, and will be published later. The Boy Scouts, a half dozen of whom spoke, gave added vim to the occasion. A keen, civic interest and pride was manifested and when the meeting was thrown open for Round Table discussion, many short pithy speeches were made, among the speak-

ers being Messrs. Roberts, McMurray, Rumold, Best, Degman, Long and others. The ladies were invited to speak, but as none of the officials of the Priscilla Club or Clio Club, who have the Civic Clean-Up Day management, were present, we will report from the ladies later, when the time will be set for the town clean-up day.

Do not fail to come to next Monday night's meeting which will be a sequel of the one above reported, and watch next week's Citizen for a full report of all said and done in these great get-together civic meetings. Come and take your part in them.

METHODIST NEWS

A series of delightful reception dinners have been given at the different homes of the family connection, in honor of the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Durward Gott, who returned from their honeymoon trip on Sunday noon train, and were at once conveyed by auto to the parental home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gott, where thirty invited guests waited to greet the brother and new sister. A dinner of the most sumptuous nature was partaken of. Among those present were the Misses Leah and Hazel Azbill, Miss Hallie Gott, and Mrs. C. F. Gott of Richmond; Miss Amy Todd, Mr. Ora

(Continued on page Eight)

Many People In This Town never really enjoyed a meal until we advised them to take a **Rexall Dyspepsia Tablet** before and after each meal. Sold only by us—25c a box. Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

Try My White Clover & Evergreen

BRAND OF CANNED
FRUITS & VEGETABLES
THEY ARE FINE

JOE W. STEPHENS

MEAT MARKET

Main Street

Berea, Ky.

My! Me!

This is our first appearance before the citizens of Berea as a business firm, so let us state in the beginning that we are in the Meat, Feed and Grocery business on Chestnut Street opposite the public school building.

We have a new and much finer stock of groceries than has ever been offered in Berea. We do not carry any second grade articles. We recommend Zaring's Patent Flour to be as good as can be found anywhere and we guarantee it to give entire satisfaction.

Our fresh meats are juicier and more tender than any you have ever had and we have cut the prices with our new knives and cleavers.

We will have a barrell of fresh fish every Friday. We can save you 30 cts. on the dollar if you will give us your order now for seed potatoes.

Ideal Bread, from Winchester, Monday and Thursday. We deliver goods to your homes from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

We thank you in advance and trust that our business relations will be profitable to you and to

GOTT & DEGMAN

Berea, Ky.

Phone 65

SAFETY

Plus GOOD METHODS,
COURTESY AND
FIRST CLASS SERVICE
Attracts the Careful Business Man

The National seeks your business on its record

BEREA NATIONAL BANK

BEREA, KENTUCKY

The Whip of Interest Drives the Reader On



"PUT DOWN THAT WHIP, FATHER, OR I'LL TAKE IT FROM YOU!"

In "The Story of Waitstill Baxter"

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN,
Author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"

PROLOGUE.

Strength and interest of quiet lives in the New England of three-quarters of a century ago provide the framework of "The Story of Waitstill Baxter." That is the skeleton. The flesh and blood of human beings, living and loving and moving in a world of their own that is a miniature picture of the greater world outside, are also there. The story is a cross section of life as seen and described by a woman who has been well called "America's greatest living woman novelist."

Amid the hills of New England are many men and women like Waitstill and Patience Baxter and their father, Ivory Boynton and his afflicted mother and funny Cephas Cole, who woos hopefully, but with small chance of success. They find their way into books but seldom, for it takes a master hand to describe faithfully the doings of real people. And that is the reason why "The Story of Waitstill Baxter" has won highest praise from critics who know a good book when they see one.

CHAPTER I. The Sisters.

FAR, far up in the bosom of New Hampshire's granite hills the Saco has its birth. As the mountain rill gathers strength it takes

Through Bartlett's vales its tuneful way. Or hides in Conway's fragrant brakes Retreating from the glare of day. Now it leaves the mountains and flows through "green Fryeburg's woods and farms." In the course of its frequent turns and twists and bends it meets with many another stream and sends it, fuller and stronger, along its rejoicing way. When it has journeyed more than 100 miles and is nearing the ocean it greets the Great Ossipee river and accepts its crystal tribute. Then in its turn the Little Ossipee joins forces and the river, now a splendid stream, flows onward to Bonny Eagle, to Moderation and to Salmon falls, where it dashes over the dam like a young Niagara and hurries in a foamy torrent through the ragged defile cut between lofty banks of solid rock.

Widening out placidly for a moment's rest in the sunny reaches near Pleasant point it gathers itself for a new plunge at Union falls, after which it speedily merges itself in the bay and is fresh water no more.

At one of the falls on the Saco the two little hamlets of Edgewood and Riverboro nestle together at the bridge and make one village. The stream is a wonder of beauty just here, a mirror of placid loveliness above the dam, a mad, white-flecked torrent as it dashes on its way to the ocean.

The river has seen strange sights in its time, though the history of these two tiny villages is quite unknown to the great world outside. They have been born, waxed strong and fallen almost to decay while Saco water has tumbled over the rocks and spent itself in its impetuous journey to the sea.

It remembers the yellow moccasins Sokokts as they issued from the Indian Celar and carried their birchen canoes along the wooded shore. It was in those years that the silver-skinned salmon leaped in its crystal depths, the otter and the beaver crept with sleek

wet skins upon its shore and the brown deer came down to quench his thirst at its brink, while at twilight the stealthy forms of bear and panther and wolf were mirrored in its glassy surface.

Time sped. Men chained the river's turbulent forces and ordered it to grind at the mill. Then houses and barns appeared along its banks, bridges were built, orchards planted, forests changed into farms, white painted meeting houses gleamed through the trees, and distant bells rang from their steeples on quiet Sunday mornings.

All at once myriads of great hewn logs vexed its downward course, slender logs linked together in long rafts and huge logs drifting down singly or in pairs. Men appeared, running hither and thither like ants and going through mysterious operations the reason for which the river could never guess. But the mill wheels turned, the great saws buzzed, the smoke from tavern chimneys rose in the air, and the rattle and clatter of stagecoaches resounded along the road.

Now children paddled with bare feet in the river's sandy coves and shallows, and lovers sat on its alder shaded banks and exchanged their vows just where the shuffling bear was wont to come down and drink.

The Saco could remember the "cold year," when there was a black frost every month of the twelve, and, though almost all the corn along its shores shriveled on the stalk, there were two farms where the vapor from the river saved the crops, and all the seed for the next season came from the favored spot. To be known as "Egypt" from that day henceforward.

Strange, complex things now began to happen, and the river played its own part in some of these, for there were disastrous freshets, the sudden breaking up of great jams of logs and the drowning of men who were engulfed in the dark whirlpool below the rapids. Caravans, with menageries of wild beasts, crossed the bridge now every year. An infuriated elephant lifted the side of the old Edgewood tavern barn, and the wild laughter of the roistering rum drinkers who were tantalizing the animals floated down to the river's edge. The roar of a lion, tearing and chewing the arm of one of the bystanders, and the cheers of the throng when a plucky captain of the local militia thrust a stake down the beast's throat—these sounds displaced the former warwhoop of the Indians and the ring of the ax in the virgin forests along the shores.

There were days and moonlight nights, too, when strange sights and sounds of quite another nature could have been noted by the river as it flowed under the bridge that united the two little villages.

Issuing from the door of the Riverboro townhouse and winding down the hill through the long row of teams and carriages that lined the roadside, came a procession of singing men and singing women. Convinced of sin, but entranced with promised pardon, spiritually intoxicated by the glowing eloquence of the latter day prophet they were worshipping, the band of "Cochranites" marched down the dusty road and across the bridge, dancing, swaying, waving handkerchiefs and shouting hosannas.

God watched and listened, knowing that there would be other prophets, true and false, in the days to come, and other processions following them. And the river watched and listened, too, as it hurried on toward the sea with its story of the present that was something to be the history of the past.

When Jacob Cochrane was leaning his overwrought, ecstatic hand across the river, Waitstill Baxter, then a child was watching the strange, noisy company from the window of a little brick dwelling on the top of the Town House hill.

Her stepmother stood beside her with a young baby in her arms, but when she saw what held the gaze of the child she drew her away, saying, "We mustn't look, Waitstill; your father don't like it."

"Who was the big man at the head, mother?"

"His name is Jacob Cochrane, but you mustn't think or talk about him. He is very wicked."

"He doesn't look any wicked than the others," said the child. "Who was the man that fell down in the road, mother, and the woman that knelt and prayed over him? Why did he fall, and why did she pray, mother?"

"That was Master Aaron Boynton, the schoolmaster, and his wife. He only made believe to fall down, as the Cochranites do; the way they carry on is a disgrace to the village, and that's the reason your father won't let us look at them."

"I played with a nice boy over to Boynton's," mused the child.

"That was Ivory, their only child. He is a good little fellow, but his mother and father will spoil him with their crazy ways."

"I hope nothing will happen to him, for I love him," said the child gravely. "He showed me a humming bird's nest, the first I ever saw, and the littlest!"

"Don't talk about loving him," chided the woman. "If your father should hear you he'd send you to bed without your porridge."

"Father couldn't hear me, for I never speak when he's at home," said grave little Waitstill. "And I'm used to going to bed without my porridge."

The river was still running under the bridge, but the current of time had swept Jacob Cochrane out of sight, though not out of mind, for he had left here and there a disciple to preach his strange and uncertain doctrine. Waitstill, the child who never spoke in her father's presence, was a young woman now, the mistress of the house; the stepmother was dead and the baby a girl of seventeen.

The brick cottage on the hilltop had grown only a little shabbier. Deacon Foxwell Baxter still slammed its door behind him every morning at 7 o'clock and, without any such cheerful conventions as goodbys to his girls, walked down to the bridge to open his store.

The day, properly speaking, had opened when Waitstill and Patience had left their beds at dawn, built the fire, fed the hens and turkeys and prepared the breakfast, while the deacon was graining the horse and milking the cows. Such minor "chores" as carrying water from the well, splitting kindling, chopping pine or bringing wood into the kitchen were left to Waitstill, who had a strong back or if she had not had never been unwise enough to mention the fact in her father's presence. The almanac day, however, which opened with sunrise, had nothing to do with the real human day, which always began when Mr. Baxter slammed the door behind him and reached his high noon of delight when he disappeared from view.

"He's opening the store shutters!" chanted Patience from the heights of a kitchen chair by the window. "Now he's taken his cane and beaten off the Boynton puppy that was sitting on the steps as usual. I don't mean Ivory's dog" (here the girl gave a quick glance at her sister, "but Rodman's little yellow cur. Rodman must have come down to the bridge on some errand for Ivory. Isn't it odd when that dog has on the other store steps to sit upon he should choose father's when every bone in his body must tell him how father hates him and the whole Boynton family?"

"Father has no real cause that I ever heard of. But some dogs never know when they've had enough beating nor some people either," said Waitstill, speaking from the pantry.

"Don't be gloomy when it's my birthday, sis. Now he's opened the door and kicked the cat. All is ready for business at the Baxter store."

"I wish you weren't quite so free with your tongue, Patty."

"Somebody must talk," retorted the girl, jumping down from the chair and shaking back her mop of red gold curls. "I'll put this hateful, childish, round comb in and out just once more, then it will disappear forever. This very afternoon up goes my hair!"

"You know it will be of no use unless you braid it very plainly and neatly. Father will take notice and make you smooth it down."

"Father hasn't looked me square in the face for years, besides my hair won't braid and nothing can make it quite plain and neat, thank goodness! Let us be thankful for small mercies, as Jed Morrill said when the lightning struck his mother-in-law and skipped his wife."

"Patty, I will not permit you to repeat those tavern stories, they are not seemly on the lips of a girl!" And Waitstill came out of the pantry with a shadow of disapproval in her eyes and in her voice.

Patty flung her arms around her sister tempestuously and pulled out the waves of her hair so that it softened her face. "I'll be good," she said, "and oh, Waitstill, let's invent some sort of cheap happiness for today! I shall never be seventeen again and we have so many troubles. Let's put one of the cows in the horse's stall and see what will happen! Or let's spread up our beds with the head at the foot and put the chest of drawers on the other side of the room, or let's make candy! Do you think father would miss the molasses if we only use a cupful? Couldn't we strain the milk, but leave



"He's opening the store shutters."

the shutters open for an hour or two, just once? If you say 'yes' I can think of something wonderful to do."

"What is it?" asked Waitstill, relenting at the sight of the girl's eager, roguish face.

"Pierce my ears!" cried Patty. "Say you will!"

"Oh! Patty, Patty, I am afraid you are given over to vanity! I don't let you wear earrings without father's permission."

"Why not? Lots of church members wear them, so it can't be a mortal sin."

Father is against all adornments, but that's because he doesn't want to buy them. You've always said I should have your mother's coral pendants when I was old enough. Here I am, seventeen today, and Dr. Perry says I am already a well favored young woman. I can pull my hair over my ears for a few days, and when the holes are all made and healed even father cannot make me fill them up again. Besides, I'll never wear the earrings at home!"

"Oh, my dear, my dear!" sighed Waitstill, with a half sob in her voice. "If only I was wise enough to know how we could keep from these little deceits, yet have any liberty or comfort in life!"

"We can't! The Lord couldn't expect us to bear all that we bear," exclaimed Patty, "without our trying once in a while to have a good time in our own way. We never do a thing that we are



"We can't! The Lord couldn't expect us to bear all that we bear."

ashamed of or that other girls don't do every day in the week; only our pleasures always have to be taken behind father's back. It's only me that's ever wrong, anyway, for you are always an angel. It's a burning shame, and you only twenty-one yourself. I'll pierce your ears if you say so and let you wear your own coral drops!"

"No, Patty! I've outgrown those longings years ago. When your mother died and left father and you and the house to me my girlhood died, too, though I was only fourteen."

"It was only your inside girlhood that died," insisted Patty stoutly. "The outside is as fresh as the paint on Uncle Barty's new ell. You've got the loveliest eyes and hair in Riverboro, and you know it; besides, Ivory Boynton would tell you so if you didn't. Come and bore my ears, there's a darling!"

"Ivory Boynton never speaks a word of my looks, nor a word that father and all the world mightn't hear," said Waitstill flushed.

"Then it's because he's shy and silent and has so many troubles of his own that he doesn't dare say anything. When my hair is once up and the coral pendants are swinging in my ears I shall expect to hear something about my looks. I can tell you, Waitstill, after all, though we never have what we want to eat and never a decent dress to our backs, nor a young man to cross the threshold, I wouldn't change places with Ivory Boynton, would you?" Here Patty swept the hearth vigorously with a turkey wing and added a few corn-cobs to the fire.

Waitstill paused a moment in her task of bread kneading. "Well," she answered critically, "at least we know where our father is."

"We do indeed. We also know that he is thoroughly alive."

"And, though people do talk about him, they can't say the things they say of Master Aaron Boynton. I don't believe father would ever run away and desert us."

"I fear not," said Patty. "I wish the angels would put the idea into his head, though, of course, it wouldn't be the angels. They'd be above it. It would have to be the 'old driver,' as Jed Morrill calls the evil one. But whoever did it the result would be the same—we should be deserted and live happily ever after. Oh, to be deserted and left with you alone on this hill—only the captain's boots!"

ONLY THE CAPTAIN'S BOOTS

Household's Advance on Supposed Burglar Came to an End in Fit of Laughter.

The rambling old house where Captain Fields and his unmarried daughter, Martha, lived stood back from the road half a mile, flanked on every side by the captain's broad acres.

It happened one morning in early spring when the captain had marshaled all available help from the neighborhood and had two hired men besides to help get his corn ground ready and the seed planted early.

Martha had been busy since morning arranging for a big dinner in the old southern fashion. About ten o'clock she left the dinner cooking on the big range and went upstairs to make the beds, but came flying down with pallid face and called in stage whispers to the girl, "Go ring the big dinner bell for the men. There is a burglar upstairs under daddy's bed. Be quick and then come to me."

The girl did as she was bidden and Martha stood at the exit to the stairway, ready to defend with her life if need be, but prevent his escape she must.

The men from the fields came mounted on the horses with harness jingling, supposing that the house must be on fire or some such dire disaster threatened. When told that a man was under the bed upstairs they determined to make short work of him and marched up, throwing missiles and shouting, "Come out," but the burglar refused to oblige.

Then some one moved the comforter back and exposed a pair of the captain's Sunday boots.—Chicago Tribune.

JUST A RACIAL PECULIARITY

Theory That Left-Handed People Are Mentally Inferior Has Been Proved to Be Wrong.

For ages the belief has prevailed that left-handed persons are physically and mentally inferior. This belief has persisted in face of the fact that not a few great men, including among others Leonardo da Vinci, have been left-handed.

German scientists, however, declare there is absolutely no evidence to support the theory that some relation exists between left-handedness and mental or physical defects. It is a racial or family peculiarity which is found among animals as well as human beings.

Left-handedness is often left-sidedness, the entire side of the body showing evidences of a greater development on that side. In the brutes the preponderance of one or the other half of the body may vary according to race. Thus the gibbon and orang-outang are as a rule right-handed; the gorilla and chimpanzee left-handed.

In the German army seven recruits in every hundred are left-handed; among the school children the percentage is slightly higher. These figures, however, are very deceptive, for many persons who are born left-handed later become right-handed. The number so born in Germany is estimated at 25 per cent.

Tonic of the Open Air. There is no better, more invigorating tonic to the man who is compelled to labor within doors than sunlight and the open air. This is particularly true of the green fields and the wooded districts of the country where the air, wafted across great open stretches, is particularly pure and bracing.

Therefore, the men who labor with brain or hands, or both, in cities, should avail themselves of every opportunity to breathe the fresh air of the country, or if they cannot do that, to the breathing places of the city where the air is better than along the crowded thoroughfares and where the sunshine meets with fewer obstructions.

Most men, these days, when competition in all lines of industry and trade is keen, daily are living a strenuous life, putting forth their best energy, straining such talent as they possess to accomplish results. When they feel the strain is too great and near the breaking point, they should seek the tonic which instinct prescribes.

Scene Before the Mirror.

What these jungle ladies lack in clothing they make up in hair adornment. Some styles are pleasing while others are very grotesque. Their hair combs are made of a very tough wood, and they need to be tough, for one of the feminine customs is to put gum all through their hair to keep it in place. A very strong comb is needed to get it apart, but the women contrive somehow to do it; and as time is not money in Africa, they are never in a hurry. One is not surprised to learn that sometimes it takes a woman a week to have her hair properly arranged.—The Christian Herald.

A Woman's Game

By M. QUAD

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When Captain Jabez Bebee of Marblehead launched his new brig he named her the Jane Bebee after his wife, who had sailed with him for many a voyage and was almost as good a sailor as he was. The first voyage of the new brig was to a certain South American country, ruled by a dictator, who carried things with a high hand for five or six years and got away with a lump of money just in time to avoid the revolution that his corrupt practices had evoked. The craft arrived after a fine run, and was waiting to haul into the wharf when an official came aboard and demanded a bonus of \$1,000 for permission to land the cargo. This was in addition to customs dues and port charges and was directly from Don Castro. It was blackmail pure and simple, and Aunt Jane, as the captain's wife was generally called, said to her husband:

"Jabez Bebee, we won't pay it, and you tell him so straight from the shoulder. No, not a blessed penny!"

The captain braced up and became defiant, and Don Castro's messenger was sent away with a flea in his ear. It was the general opinion that the dictator would wilt. But the brig was held in the harbor for forty-eight hours on one pretense or another and was forbidden to haul into the wharf or set sail for another port. Then Jabez Bebee went ashore prepared to assert and maintain that the government represented by the eagle would stand no trifling with one of its representatives from Marblehead and in command of a new brig which had logged off seven knots an hour with her yards checked in. He had his thunder duly prepared and his light ning handy by, but he struck a snag almost at once. Don Castro was a man who would not stop to bluff the combined powers of the world if there had been \$500 in sight for him. The wily old rascal also thoroughly understood statecraft and the number of years that would slip by while the offended government was making an official investigation into one of his acts, official or private.

"Pay me a thousand dollars and you can land your cargo," was his answer to Captain Bebee. Captain Bebee came aboard with a long face, and in reply to his wife's query he explained what had taken place ashore. The matter was talked over for an hour, and it was finally decided that the captain should go ashore again and try to buy Don Castro off for a smaller sum. If he pleaded poverty and indulged in no further bluffs it was hoped that the dictator's heart might be softened into accepting about \$200. It was about 4 o'clock when he was pulled ashore again, and two hours later word was sent us by Don Castro that Captain Bebee was in jail on the very serious charge of trying to bribe the very highest officials of the country. When Aunt Jane had got the situation straight in her mind she promanaged up and down with her lips puckered up. At the end of about ten minutes she walked up to the mate with her face as hard as stone and said:

"Look here, Samuel Davis Smithers, are you a man or a scarecrow?"

"I'll stand by you in any plan you've got," replied the mate.

"And how about the rest of 'em?"

"They'll follow me to a man."

The crew was called aft, and Aunt Jane detailed her plan. As a result they lifted anchor and sailed out of the harbor about an hour before sundown. The brig ran down the coast fourteen miles and came to anchor in a bay resorted to by the dye craft, and all that night every man of the crew was kept hard at work. While the carpenter cut gun ports in the bulwarks for four guns on a side men went ashore and brought off eight logs to represent cannons. These were stripped of their bark, painted black and rudely mounted, and, though the sailors were bunglers at the business, they gave the Jane Bebee a man-of-war look to make you thrill. Viewed from a distance of half a mile the Quaker guns looked ready to spout flame and smoke and round shot as big as beer kegs, and Aunt Jane rubbed her hands and smiled and said, "Now for the rest of it."

One of the crew had a drum and another a fife and a third a concertina, and they were tolled off as the band. From the slop chest and fo'castle they got enough garments to rig up a dozen dummies and make them fast to the bulwarks here and there, and they set sail on their return to the port.

Straight up the harbor sailed the Jane Bebee an hour after sunrise, but she was barely broadside to the town and her anchor down before a boat pulled off from the mob with a flag of truce flying. In that boat sat Captain Bebee, who had been set at liberty with many apologies.

"Janc," said Captain Bebee as the brig cleared the harbor and the wooden guns were tumbled overboard, "you are a mighty smart woman, but I can't just understand it. How is the name of Goshen did you get the idea? I talked and threatened and blustered and bluffed, but—"

"But a woman never bluffs," she interrupted. "No, Jabez Bebee, when a woman starts out to do anything she does it, even if she has to walk all over the onion beds in the garden. And now I think you had better wash your hands and face and comb your hair and get ready for dinner."

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

I love to think that God appoints
My portion day by day;
Events of life are in His hand,
And I would only say,
Appoint them in Thine own good
time,
And in Thine own best way.
—A. L. Waring.

THE VALUE OF A QUART OF MILK

Farm and Fireside says:
"When you sell a quart of milk for 7 cents you are giving more food for the money than the buyer can get in most other forms. It is twice as cheap as mutton or fresh fish, six times as cheap as dried beef, nearly three times as cheap as beef chuck, 40 per cent cheaper than pork loin, three times as cheap as beef sirloin, nearly three times as cheap as cheap eggs. The staples that cost less in proportion to food value than milk are such things as potatoes, rice, dates, corn meal, prunes, cheese, wheat bread, and beans. The above figures will hold good in the average interior regions of the nation."

DON'T BE TOO STINGY WHILE YOUR CHILDREN ARE YOUNG

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears a department called "The Experience Bazaar," in which contributors make suggestions based on their personal experiences. One contributor tells in part as follows his ideas about parents who overdo economy while their children are young and impressionable:

"Isn't it pathetic to see a family scrimp and save for years to build a big house, rearing the children in squalor and depressing sordid surroundings, and then about the time the children are ready to flit build a house to astonish the natives? A parlor ever so fine, with velvet carpet and a piano, will not minister materially to Grace's culture after she has grown up on shabby sordidness."

"Think about your children's bedroom. Perhaps it is dark and dingy. The children just 'hate' it—with good reason. They will never need the influence of bright, pretty surroundings as they need them now, in their childhood. So instead of waiting for that far-off time when you can afford to give them a fine room, why not let in another window, if it be only an odd-sized one, repaper and repaint in light colors, not forgetting to enamel the furniture?"

MAKE YOUR FARMHOUSE COMFORTABLE

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an interesting article entitled, "Comfort on the Farm," in which the author tells how water, light and power may be procured for the ordinary farmhouse. The following extract from the article sets forth a general statement of the needs:

"The farm is conceded to be the most healthful place in the world to live. It is time now to take serious thought as to our resources and see if we can't make our farm homes the pleasantest and most convenient spots also."

"There is no longer excuse for homes which are totally lacking in modern conveniences and labor-saving devices. The man who to-day remarks that 'what was good enough for my grandfather is good enough for me' is not considered conservative; he is set down as a lazy good-for-nothing."

"The homes which lack comforts are becoming rarer each day, but there are many cases where more might be done to bring the house equipment up to the standard of town houses—cases where natural resources close at hand are neglected and the owner fails to perceive his opportunities for introducing new conveniences."

WAITSTILL COULD WAIT—

Still, Love Came
to Her at Last

That's in "THE STORY OF WAITSTILL BAXTER," by Kate Douglas Wiggin

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The word of a gentleman is as good as his bond—sometimes better.

Love, though said to be afflicted with blindness, is a vigilant watchman.—Dickens.

Every man has a right, undoubted right, to regulate his own proceedings by his own likings and dislikes, providing they affect no one else.—Dickens.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Buy a skein or two of the coarse, heavy yarn which sells for a small amount. Cut the skein in three parts, and put it into a good mop handle. Oil it well and you have a floor mop which will answer every purpose at a third of the cost of a patented one.

Cream Candy.—Dissolve five cupsful of sugar in a cupful of boiling water and cook without stirring until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Add a cupful of sweet cream and cook until it hardens when dropped in water. Add a half teaspoonful of vanilla and turn into a buttered tin until cool enough to pull. After pulling cut in pieces and set away in air-tight jars to become creamy.

Another dustless mop which is rightly recommended is a sugar sack wet in kerosene and hung out to air for a day, when it will be ready to use.

When visiting or traveling and one wishes to be unhampered with extra baggage use a rolled newspaper tied in the middle with a string to hang dresses on.

To save a zinc table from becoming marred with the clamps of a food chopper put a piece of pasteboard or a holder under the clamps. It saves the constant slipping, also, which is very annoying.

When it is necessary to remove wall paper, go over it with a thin paste which does not dry out as quickly as water and the paper will be more easily removed.

Strap a small rubber band around the spoons in the basket and keep them from tangling.

To mend lace curtains take a piece of lace, dip in starch and iron down until dry. Any rough edges may be trimmed away and the patch will never be noticed.

Old lace curtains make fine dish cloths. Fold and stitch several thick seams together.

Gasoline and flour mixed to a paste makes a fine cleaner for gloves or other things needing hard rubbing.

IDEAS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

Seven Little Things of Moment With Which All of Them May Not Be Acquainted.

When it is necessary to boil a cracked egg add a little vinegar to the water. This will prevent the white from boiling out.

If you have difficulty in cleaning the candle grease from metal candlesticks try setting the candlesticks in a hot oven for a few minutes. This will melt the grease. Of course, care must be taken not to leave them in too long or the candlesticks will melt as well as the grease.

If you wet a spoon before using it to serve jelly you will find the jelly will not stick to it and the serving is more easily accomplished.

To clean fly specks from varnished wood, wipe with a soft cloth dipped in equal parts of skim milk and water.

To pick up little pieces of broken glass, wet a woolen cloth; lay it on the floor where the fragments are and pat it. The little particles will adhere to the damp cloth.

The skin of new potatoes is more easily removed by rubbing with a stiff little brush than by scraping with a knife.

If curtain rods or poles are rubbed with hard soap before being put up, the curtains will slip on them easily.

Homemade Wall Paper Cleaner.

The following mixture is more easily applied, and does the work more effectively than any of the baked preparations that are sold at a good price for a small quantity—one generally paying the sum for the label and tin, to box it up for sale. Take one part sal ammoniac, four parts rye flour, and water enough to form a dough, then use on the soiled parts as if the mixture was a sponge. As the dirt is transferred from the wall to the cleaner, turn the soil in, and work out a clean part of the mixture. A little practice will soon show how easily this is accomplished, without waste to the mixture. Never continue rubbing the soiled surface of the cleaner into the wall.

Canning Hint.

A vegetable soup is one of the best canned helps to the housekeeper. Cut into small pieces some tomatoes, onions, parsley, carrots, sweet peppers, okra, etc. Stew together until thoroughly done. To each pint jar add half a teaspoonful of salt. Flavor with celery. These soup vegetables are so delicious that just the addition of boiling water makes a very palatable soup. Two large teaspoonfuls of beef extract to a quart of boiling water and a jar of the canned vegetables make a delicious soup.

100 MEMORY GEMS

From as Many Authors

(Paste in your scrap book)

— 61 —
If we are ever in doubt what to do, it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done.—Sir John Lubbock.

— 62 —
Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.—Anon.

— 63 —
Do the truth you know, and you shall learn the truth you need to know.—George MacDonald.

— 64 —
We make our fortunes, and we call them fate.—Disraeli.

— 65 —
The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—Johnson.

— 66 —
Cast off the chain of self with which thy soul is bound.—Guyon.

— 67 —
That man is happy who lives on his own labor.—Egyptian Proverb.

— 68 —
Always throwing light on the matter; this is the only sort of speech worth speaking.—Carlyle.

— 69 —
Friends are as companions on a journey, who ought to aid each other to persevere in the road to a happy life.—Pythagoras.

— 70 —
If you are a stone, be a magnet; if you are a plant, be sensitive; if you are a man, be love.—Victor Hugo.

THOUGHT

Blessed is the man who in his youth

Is filled with lasting love of truth, Whose thought is free from vulgar phrase

That often comes in youthful days, For 'tis the thought that builds the soul

And makes the self a perfect whole; It is the thought that ushers in The awful tragedies of sin. For oh how oft the evil thought Has evil on the thinker brought; A thought in innocence begun That closed with life and love undone.

A Sermon From a Pew

In a wise Professor's pew
A little girl with eyes of blue,
And chestnut hair,
At morning prayer
Was sitting.

Through the stained glass windows shone

The sunlight, which in blue and brown

And purple rays,
Midst prayer and praise,
Was stealing.

Dry seemed the sermon just begun,
While restless grew the little one;
Thoughts in her mind
Of other kind
Were coming.

The good Professor's winsome wife
Knew that the little head was rife

With other notions,
By its motions,
As it turned,

The ruby lips were parting,
While a question to them starting,
Her finger tips
Upon the lips,
Arrested.

Upturned to hers a rosy face,
In which love shone, and one could trace

Obedience
And confidence
Depicted.

O, would that in our daily life,
When hot and careless words of strife

Rise to our lips,
Some finger tips
Might check them.

Thanks, unconscious teachers, ye
Have taught a lesson wise, which we
Shall oft recall,
And think of all
Its meaning.

—Louis C. Williams in Kenyon

NOW HERE'S A STORY

That's Good Literature and
Fine Fiction
Because the Folks in It

Are REAL.

It's "The Story of
Waitstill Baxter"

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN
And We're Going to Begin to Print It

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Six Foot "Pocket" Knives.

A knife large enough to serve as a pencil sharpener for the biggest giant of the fairy tales was recently finished, after four years of labor, by a New England mechanic, says Popular Mechanics. When open the knife is six feet seven inches long from tip to tip of the opposite blades. Closed it measures three feet two and one-half inches. It is six and one-fourth inches wide and weighs forty-nine pounds two ounces. The blades are of tool steel, the springs of steel and the tips and inlaid name plate German silver. The handle is rosewood. It is so constructed that it can all be taken apart and put together again in a few minutes. The maker of this huge tool is a knife maker by trade employed in a Connecticut factory. He made this knife entirely by hand at home in his spare time in addition to doing other regular evening work. Before beginning this knife he had made many very small ones, one measuring seven-sixteenths of an inch closed and three-fourth inch open, having two blades and a pearl handle.

Transpositions.

Express by the same letters a rich fruit and how we would like to buy it.

Transpose sixty and it will show what every man says his lady love does.

LX—XL (excellent).
The hardest and almost the heaviest substance in nature transposed will give the lightest.

Rock, cork.

What race horses do transposed will give a vessel used in making tea and which formerly contained the ashes of persons.

Run—urn.

Building a Campfire.

There are ways and ways of building a camp fire. An old Indian saying runs: "White man heap fool; make up big fire—can't get near. Injun make up little fire—git close. Ugh! Good!"

Two things are essential in the building of a fire—kindling and air. A fire must be built systematically. First get dry, small, dead branches, twigs, fir branches and other inflammable material. Place these on the ground. Be sure that air can draw under it and upward through it. Next place some heavier sticks, and so on until you have built the camp fire the required size.

A Story of Washington.

Abe Lincoln was not the only president who wished to abolish slavery. George Washington disapproved of slavery and said about the subject, "I wish from my soul that my state might be persuaded to abolish slavery."

One day Washington was out walking with one of his brother officers. A negro slave passed them and saluted the general. Immediately Washington responded by raising his hat.

"What?" said the officer. "Do you raise your hat to a negro?"

"Would you have me less polite than a negro slave?" asked Washington.

Maxims of Washington.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

Speak not ill of the absent. It is unjust.

Commerce and industry are the best mines of a nation.

I never wish to promise more than I have a moral certainty of performing. I shall never attempt to palliate my own follies by exposing the errors of others.

Boy Scouts' Game.

First aid for spelling down is a good game for boy scouts. Two leaders are selected, and they choose sides. Everybody is in it. Sides line up. Scoutmaster announces the first aid subject, and one leader gives first symptom and second leader next point. It goes back and forth as in the old fashioned spelling bee. When case is finished another is named. A scout missing a point sits down.—Scout.

The Study of Astronomy.

A sharp schoolboy home for the holidays, wishing to inspire his little brother with awe for his learning, pointed to a star and said: "Do you see that small luminary? It's bigger than this wide world." "No, 'tain't!" said his brother. "Yes, it is," said the youthful scholar. "Then why is it that it don't keep the rain off?" was the triumphant rejoinder.

An Apt Answer.

"Where did Washington live after he retired from public life?" asked the teacher after reading the story of Washington to her class.

There was 'silence for a moment. Then little Georgie Brown at the end of the class popped up. "I know, teacher. He lived in the hearts of his countrymen."

Washington as a Marksman.

One story of Washington's marksmanship in his youth is to the effect that he could sight and fire a rifle with one hand. This was an extraordinary feat, indeed, for the firearms of that day were heavy and cumbersome, and the loading of the piece was a long and difficult operation.

Girl's Name Puzzle.

My whole, of course, you've often heard; A name to many dear. Read carefully and scan each word You'll find it plainly here. Answer.—The initial letter of each line spells the name—Mary.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter; for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or service of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due first of term	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 wks., due middle of term	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
	SPRING TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due first of term	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board, 5 weeks, due middle of term	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

Stenography and Typewriting

Bookkeeping (brief course)

Bookkeeping (regular course)

Business course for students

in other departments:

Stenography

Typewriting, with one hour's use

of instrument

Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com.

Arith., or Penmanship, each

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Winter Term opened Jan. 6, 1915. Hurry up!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY McKee

McKee, Feb. 22.—The Rev. C. J. Sipple of London preached at the Christian Church Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.—W. M. Turner is having a new addition added to his home.—Miss Margerete Park spent Saturday and Sunday in Annville, visiting friends.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oliver of Livingston are visiting at the home of Mrs. Oliver's sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Llewellyn.—Uncle John Gabbard is all smiles over the return of his son Jesse from the United States Army, where he has just completed a three years term, having been most of the time on the Mexican border.—James H. Hays has just returned from a trip to Louisville, Lexington and Richmond.—Wick Linnhart is building him a new house on his father's farm.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Feb. 21.—Floyd Engle and Roy Dean, who are attending school at Berea, visited home folks Sunday and Monday.—Nelson VanWinkle and Ella Lee were quietly married the 15th inst. The groom is eighteen years of age while the bride is only fourteen. The groom is the youngest son of C. M. VanWinkle and the bride is the daughter of W. D. Lee, (deceased). We wish them a long and happy life.—C. J. Abney had a working last week, had twenty-seven hands and got lots of work done.—Grover Drew had a fine calf to die yesterday.—Cashie VanWinkle is building on a place he has leased from J. S. VanWinkle.—Solen Azbill is expected to move on Robert Benze's land in a few days.—The Rev. George Childers was so affected with a cold that he could not fill his appointment at White Springs today.—James Cruse's little child fell upon the sharp point of a fire hook and wounded herself very badly.—John Farmer, sheriff of Jackson County, was in these parts a few days ago.—Geo. Wild, who has been sick for a few weeks, is able to tend to his mill again.—Little Ciela Dean was run over today by a wagon and hurt very bad, but not serious.—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! for The Citizen.

Tyner

Tyner, Feb. 19.—Farmers are taking advantage of the dry weather, and are hustling their plowing.—Mrs. Nancy J. Vaughn has moved on W. R. Reynolds' farm, to the property known as the Tom Morris place.—Married February the 18 Miss Gracie Smith of Welchburg to Chester Moore of this place. They will go to Illinois in a few days to make their future home. We wish them a long and prosperous journey thru life.—Roy Moore, who has been working in Louisville this winter, has returned home.—Uncle Billie Hamilton of Livingston is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.—John Miller is very sick with pneumonia.—Will Goodman lost his fine saddle mare. He had been offered \$200 for her.

Bond

Bond, Feb. 21.—We have had two weeks of very nice weather, which farmers have made good use of by plowing and fencing.—Roy E. Rader is working in the office of Bond & Foley Lumber Company.—Jake Gabbard has moved to the Frank Helard place, near the girls' dormitory of the Annville Institute.—Everett Hacker has moved to the place vacated by Mr. Gabbard.—W. D. York, our leading black smith, has torn down his old shop house and rented a new one from N. U. Bond.—John A. Hunter is erecting a new dwelling house.—R. E. Taylor has sold his team of mules to John Burdman.—Charley Taylor has bought an incubator, and is going into the poultry business.—Whiskey is getting plentiful in Bond. Looks as though our officers should get busy and investigate.

Parrot

Parrot, Feb. 20.—Edward Wathen, who has been visiting home folks at this place for the past three months, returned to the United

States Army a few days ago.—Levi Gabbard had a working Wednesday and lots of work was done.—Asa Faubush is erecting a house on J. Davidson's land, and will move into it as soon as completed.—Death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leandrew Gabbard Monday, February 15, and took from them their only child, Olin, age two months and eleven days. He had suffered several days before he died and was laid to rest in the Gabbard grave yard. "Another little lamb has gone to dwell with him, who gave; another little darling babe is sheltered in the grave; God needed one more Angel child amidst his shining band and so he bent with loving smiles and clasped our darlings hand.

Hurley

Hurley, Feb. 22.—The Reverend B. H. Bowman failed to fill his appointment at Indian Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Wiley Roberts and Jesse Gabbard have returned home after serving three years in the United States army.—Wiley Hurley and family of this place are moving to Horse Lick.—We are sorry to give them up as they are such good neighbors; but the best of friends sometimes have to part.—David Gabbard has purchased a shop and is doing splendid work with it.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Bennet a boy, February 13, named Herman.

MADISON COUNTY Kingston

Kingston, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Lewis Sandlin has been very poorly with la grippe, but is better now.—John Webb and sister attended the lecture at Berea last Friday night.—Miss Tressie Riddle of near Lexington, is visiting with her cousin, Miss Archie Maupin.—Misses Jessie and Lydia Young were the guests of their cousin, Miss Hazel Young, near Richmond, Saturday and Sunday.—W. T. Eager is very poorly.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Feb. 22.—The beautiful spring like days of last week gave the tardy farmers of this neighborhood an opportunity to complete the work of corn gathering which was carried over from last fall. Some hustling farmers used the time in breaking soil for this year's corn crop.—Mrs. Virgil Baughman of Richmond spent the week's end with her cousin, Mrs. Tom Ogg.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Green were called to Pineville Saturday by the illness of their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Palestine Green.—Born, to the wife of Lewis Vaughn, a little girl.—B. H. Foley was in Richmond on business one day last week.

ESTILL COUNTY Irvine

Irvine, Feb. 22.—Walter and Bas-kum Crouch entertained quite a few friends with a candy party Thursday evening. Among those present were Misses Dillie Powell, Lena Carter, Viola Hinds, Nellie Margison, Julia Puckett, Eva All-corn and Elizabeth Masters.; Messrs. Robert and Fred Witt, Allen and Russel Powell, Robert Margison, Charles McKinley, Herman Masters, Vernon Puckett, John Allcorn and Howard Witt. All had a delightful time.—Three cases of robbery occurred in this neighborhood last week. The store of Judge O. K. Nolan was broken into Wednesday night, the robbers carrying away a lot of bacon, flour, coffee, etc. On Thursday night David Powell had several hams, shoulders and sides of meat stolen. There were evidently several persons in the gang judging by the quantity of meat carried away.—On Tuesday night Henry Hinds smoke house was robbed. No clue to the parties so far.—Last Friday night Houston Underwood was killed in his home here. There are conflicting stories as how the killing occurred.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Johnetta

Johnetta, Feb. 20.—Robert Allen of near this place got his barn burned last Saturday night. The damage is

not much for there was some insurance and no live stock or feed burnt.—Willis Allen, near this place, got his store burned down a few days ago with a good insurance.—John Owens of Crooked Creek got his store burned a few days ago and had a good insurance.—The Rev. Geo. Childers and his father made a business trip to Mt. Vernon this week.—Criss Clark has moved to Johnetta, where he will make his home for a while.

Boone

Boone, Feb. 22.—We are having some fine weather and the farmers are using it all in plowing.—Ollie Bowman, who has been visiting Lee Wren, left today for Canada.—Wm. Kirby's wife is very sick and has been for some time.—Neuton Miracle has returned from the mountain counties with thirty head of cattle and twenty head of hogs.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle of this place and Mr. Huffman of Illinois was married last week and are living at the home of Mrs. Coyle.—Hoping every body will come out on March 23 and vote for the bond issue so we may educate our children without using mud skiffs.

BREATHITT COUNTY Lambrie

Lambrie, Feb. 18.—Roll Salyers and family have moved from this place to Jackson to make their future home.—The farmers in this vicinity are starting their farm work.—The Rev. M. C. Berton preached at the Winnie Branch school house last Sunday, with a good attendance and fine order. He will preach at the same place on the second Sunday in March. Every body invited.

OWSLEY COUNTY Booneville

Booneville, Feb. 20.—The Rev. Mr. Kirk and others, who have been preaching here for the last three weeks, have just closed the revival

home in Booneville.—Mrs. Riley Shepherd is ill with bronchitis.—Mr. and Mrs. Green Mainous celebrated their son Conley's twenty-first birthday, February 17, by inviting to dinner and a social his many young friends. The table was loaded with all the good things that Mrs. Mainous well knows how to prepare. There were present, Mesdames Betty Mainous and Ruth Wilson; Messrs. John Roberts, James Mainous, Emerson Holcomb, Etheridge and Edd Ray, Ray Lucian and Floyd Thomas, Ernest and Bill Roberts, Ray Rowland and Mark Bell; the Misses Cora, Pearl, Belle and Nettie Mainous, Mattie and May Rowland, Lizzie and Edith Roberts, Viola and Lillie Holcomb, Ollie Tiley, Ellen Peters, Lillie, Ray and Ada Wilson.—Mr. Mainous received many nice presents and the occasion was much enjoyed by all.

ESTILL COUNTY Witt

Witt, Feb. 22.—We have been having some pretty weather for the past week, the roads are drying up nicely.—The farmers are all getting busy plowing since we have been having some spring weather.—Dan McGeorge is attending school at Wisemanstown.

FEBRUARY 22 AT PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Continued from Page Five.)

lowing occupied the time from 1:30 p. m. to the regular hour of school closing. Most of the songs and other exercises by the children had reference to the Father of Our Country. The exercises had been carefully prepared and won hearty applause.

Next came the presentation, by Mrs. C. F. Rumold, in behalf of the Clio Club, of seven beautiful pictures, by distinguished artists, all framed and ready for hanging on the walls. Mrs. Rumold gave a pleasant description of each one, with instructive remarks in regard to its significance.

A chief object of the gathering of citizens with the school was the in-

THE SWORD'S FATE

Swords they were, made of the finest of steel,
Keen were they—so that the foeman might feel
Pain of the sharpest—with death standing near—
Terror, and horror, and torture, and fear.

Swords they were—bright with a silver-blue light
Cold as the moonlight on ice in the night,
Merciless—hewing at flesh and at bone,
Killing in thousands—or killing alone.

Swords they were—then in a moment of peace,
Men laid them down for a bit of release
From all the fighting—and they were alone,
Dull and forgotten as fragments of stone.

Swords they were, but in the fire's red heat
They for the first time have suffered defeat,
Poured into molds by a calm-loving race;
They have come out with a plow's noble grace.

Oh that the swords of the nations might be
Melted in fires, that over the sea
Victims might say of their blood-reddened spoil:
"Swords they were—now they are tilling the soil."
—Margaret E. Sangster, Jr., in the Christian Herald.

All is not gold that glitters
For Pott's Gold Dust is white
Once tried - - Always used

meeting.—Dick Turner has recently moved his saw mill on George Taxes farm where he intends to saw ties.—Bradley Moore of this place has just returned from Mt. Sterling with a fine pair of mules.—Dock Harris of this place attended church last Thursday night for the first time in seventeen years.—Ed Moore and Harlan Mays, who are attending school at Cow Creek, will visit home folks Friday 26.—Prayer meeting will begin at this place Saturday night and will continue on every Saturday night.—Mrs. James Brandenburg, who has been very ill for some time, is now improving nicely.—Best wishes to The Citizen and its many readers.

Posey

Posey, Feb. 21.—The Reverends Ed and Ike Gabbard filled their regular appointment at the Buck Creek graded school house last Saturday night and Sunday morning. There was a large crowd present each time.—The whooping cough is hurting a few of the children in this neighborhood very bad.—Miss Hattie Minter, who has been visiting in this vicinity since last November, is at George Mainous' at present.—The box and pie supper at the Buck Creek Graded School last night proved a success.

Conkling

Conkling, Feb. 20.—W. B. Bullock who has been in bad health for so long died Saturday night at his

stalling of a fine United States flag. This was the gift of the National Woman's Relief Corps, secured for Berea by Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, a member of the National Executive Board. Mrs. Dodge gave an instructive talk to the children upon the significance of our flag and its uses. It was accepted by Prof. C. D. Lewis, a member of the School Board, in fitting and appreciative terms. Prof. LeVant Dodge was then introduced to give a patriotic address. He gave some additional incidents in the life of Washington, dwelt upon the special blessings which we as a people enjoy, and made a telling appeal to the children to grow up as patriots, in the highest sense of the word.

The finale of the afternoon's entertainment consisted in the entire school and their visitors going out into the yard and witnessing the first hoisting of the flag, to the top of the pole which crowns the building, by Professor Dodge. When this was done three cheers for the flag were given and twice repeated, followed by the regular salute on the part of the members of the Woman's Relief Corps who were present. No child in Berea Public School will soon forget this day.

METHODIST NEWS

(Continued from Page Five.)

Adams; Mrs. Prather, Fayette Co.; Mrs. Archie Dunn and son of Union City; Mrs. Brannaman, Mr. Degman,

Mr. Hayes, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hayes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Staff Gott and family, Mr. and Mrs. Strother Gott, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Brown and Clarice, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gott.

On Monday noon the bride's mother, Mrs. Brannaman, gave a reception dinner to the above guests, which was intensely enjoyed as all such occasions are. On Monday evening Mrs. D. W. Brown entertained the bride and groom and two other couples, Carl Vogel and Miss Nancy Horner, and Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck, and on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hayes, Estill street, one of the most delightful dinners, typical of ideal Kentucky hospitality, was enjoyed by over 30 guests. Among those present not mentioned in the above list were: Mrs. Sallie Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coyle, Sec'y Marshal Vaughn, and several members of the Berea College Orchestra, led by Paul Edwards, who, during dinner and after, furnished splendid selections, and Sec'y Vaughn gave an excellent address on Epworth League work to the members of the cabinet present.

More receptions of the above nature are being planned as we go to press. These will be reported next week.

Sand Gap

We are informed that the news items from Sand Gap under date of February 14 are erroneous in part for which we are sorry. The items referred to were written by an irregular correspondent.—Editor.

Sand Gap, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Anna Settle writes in part: I have been a reader of your valuable paper for a long time, and still I like it best of many papers that come to my home.—Mrs. Sherd Clemens who has been ill most of the winter is slowly improving.—Dr. Settle is able to be out again after being ill two weeks with lagrippe.—The Rev. James Lunsford of Dreyfus delivered us a fine sermon Sunday.—Some of our boys, returning from church Sunday night, engaged in a free for all fist and teeth fight; when ended one was minus an ear.—Our moonshiners and bootleggers are numerous, and so far we don't know what to do. We can't get any relief from the present officers; yet we thank God that possibly at the next polls we may find relief.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued from Page Two.)

whose work it has practically succeeded.

The Moral Influence of America
The Annual Report of the General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America calls attention to the deep impression, all over the world, of the President's appointment of the Day of Prayer for Peace and says it has undoubtedly done much to prepare the way for reconciliation. The Council's Berlin correspondent reports that the Federal Council's letter to the President was translated and submitted to the most important heads and authorities of the Protestant and Roman Churches in Germany and Austria and that it was printed in the church papers of those nations. One of the Paris daily papers printed a long editorial commending the action and the spirit of the letter and recommended that the President of the French Republic also appoint a Day of Prayer. A Chinese daily paper remarked that a Day of Prayer should be observed by the people of China and urged that the President of the Republic, chiefs of ministries and boards, and all Governors join in prayer to God.

Moral Conditions at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Representatives of a group of national reform and social organizations, including the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, are deeply concerned relative to vice conditions in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is reported that while conditions inside the grounds seem to be safe-guarded, the city of San Francisco has not taken the same precautions, and indeed it is frankly said that the city is to be "wide open" during the Exposition. The organizations interested are now urging the matter upon the commissioners asking that they take action relative to conditions outside the grounds as well as inside.

The Churches Offer Help to the Workers

The Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is co-operating with the Postal Clerk's Union in an endeavor to secure provision for old age pensions for the postal employees. The movement was approved by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council which also instructed the Commission on the Church and Social Service to make

a thorough investigation regarding the adequacy of wages paid to government employees. The commission has sent letters to the President and to Congress urging the moral aspects of these interests.

The Moody Bible Institute Calls the Rev. Robt. McWatty Russell, D.D., L.L.D.

The Rev. Robert McWatty Russell, D.D., L.L.D., president of Westminster College, has just accepted the call of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago to the Chair of Doctrine and Homiletics, and also will be associated with the Dean, Dr. James M. Gray, and other members of the faculty, in Evangelistic and Bible Conference work throughout the country as well as in the editing of the Christian Workers Magazine.

Dr. Russell is a native of Pennsylvania, where he received his college training and acted as principal of McKeesport Academy before graduating from the Allegheny United Presbyterian Seminary. In 1905 Dr. Russell accepted the Presidency of Westminster College, since which time the plant has been completely renovated, and a total of more than \$200,000 secured for betterment and endowment. He is a preacher and Bible teacher of exceptional ability and power, and will add strength to the faculty of the Institute.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from page 1)

hill will give employment to several hundred men. Their mines have been closed since early in December. The mines in Flemming have been run from two to four days a week. They too will put on a full force which will be a great relief to hundreds that were out of employment. They claim to have sufficient orders to run them for an indefinite period. The slogan is to spend millions in the mountains.

ANDREW H. BOWMAN

Many of the readers of The Citizen will remember a former student of Berea by the above name. He came to Berea a poor boy and worked his way through the second year Normal and has been teaching and working in the mercantile business since leaving school. He is now a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk of Lee County on the Republican ticket. May victory and success crown his efforts.

Monuments and Headstones

A "CHEAP" monument at a low price is no bargain; it is the QUALITY that proves the worth. Write us about that memorial you are going to buy.

"The Quality Shop"

Jno. Harwood Mgr.

Berea

Ky.

Kentucky History in Outline

Correlates with U. S. History

Price 25 Cents

Miss Maggie Reynolds

Box 46

Nicholasville, Ky.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.59@1.60, No. 3 red \$1.56@1.59, No. 4 red \$1.50@1.56.
Corn—No. 1 white 77c, No. 2 white 76½@77c, No. 3 white 76@76½c, No. 1 yellow 77c, No. 2 yellow 76½@77c, No. 3 yellow 76@76½c, No. 2 mixed 75½@76c, No. 3 mixed 75@75½c, white ear 74@75c, yellow ear 74@75c, mixed ear 74@75c.
Oats—No. 2 white 60½c, standard 60@60½c, No. 3 white 59@59½c, No. 4 white 58½@59c, No. 2 mixed 59@59½c, No. 3 mixed 58½c, No. 4 mixed 57½@58½c.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50@18.75, No. 2 timothy \$16.50@16.75, No. 3 timothy \$14.50@14.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$15.75, No. 1 clover \$17.50, No. 2 clover \$15.50.
Eggs—Prime firsts 22c, firsts 20c, ordinary firsts 19c, seconds 17c.
Poultry—Capons, 3 lbs and over, 17@20c, fowls, 4 lbs and over, 13c; under 4 lbs, 13½c; old roosters, 9½c; young, stagsy roosters, 11c; springers, 1½ lb and under, 22c; over 3½ lbs, 14½c; 2½ lbs and under, 16½c; young spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 15½c; spring ducks, white, over 3 lbs, 14c; spring ducks, white, under 3 lbs, 11½c; colored, 11½c; young hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 14½c; old tom turkeys, 14c; turkeys, crooked breast, 10c; culls, 8c.
Cattle—Shippers \$6@7.50; butcher steers, extra \$7.50, good to choice \$6.50@7.25, common to fair \$5.50@6.25; heifers, extra, \$7.50, good to choice \$6.75@7.25, common to fair \$4.50@6.50; cows, extra \$5.75@6; good to choice \$5.25@5.65, common to fair \$3.25@4.25, canners 3.25@5.
Bulls—Bologna \$5.75@6.28, fat bulls \$6.25@8.50.
Hogs—Selected heavy \$6.80@6.85, good to choice packers and butchers \$6.80@6.85, mixed packers \$6.75@6.80, stags \$4@5, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.25@6.10, extra \$6.15@6.20, light shippers \$6.50@6.85, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5@6.
Sheep—Extra \$5.77, good to choice \$5.25@5.65, common to fair \$3.75@5.
Lambs—Extra \$9.25, good to choice \$8.75@9.15, common to fair \$6.75@9.50.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are now in our new store and shop in the Old Post Office building, corner Short and Jackson Streets. Call on us for all kinds of new and repair work in the sheet metal line—stove, furnace, roofing, guttering.

BEREA SCHOOL OF ROOFING
Phone 7 or 181-2 Henry Lengfeller, Mgr. Berea, Ky.